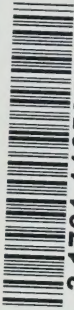


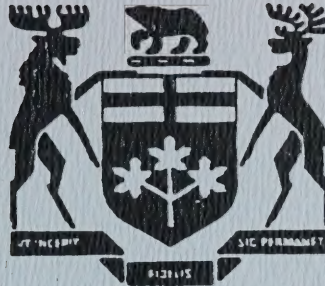
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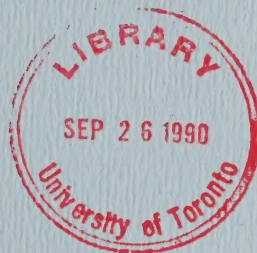
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Ontario

ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT  
BOARD

COMMISSION  
DES  
EVALUATIONS  
ENVIRONNEMENTALES



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VOLUME: 234

DATE: Wednesday, September 12, 1990  
le mercredi 12 septembre 1990

BEFORE/DEVANT:

A. KOVEN Chairman/Président  
E. MARTEL Member/Commissaire

POUR OBTENIR DES INFORMATIONS, VEUILLEZ COMPOSER (SANS TARIF):  
FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (TOLL-FREE): 1-800-387-8810

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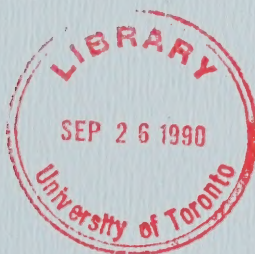


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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR  
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental  
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental  
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown  
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of an Order-in-Council  
(O.C. 2449/87) authorizing the  
Environmental Assessment Board to  
administer a funding program, in  
connection with the environmental  
assessment hearing with respect to the  
Timber Management Class  
Environmental Assessment, and to  
distribute funds to qualified  
participants.

-----

Public hearing held at the Senator Hotel,  
14 Mountjoy Street South, Timmins, Ontario, on  
Wednesday, September 12th, 1990, commencing at  
2:00 p.m.

-----

VOLUME 234  
(Official Transcript)

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN  
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman  
Member





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I N D E X   O F   P R O C E E D I N G S

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I N D E X   O F   E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1350	Two-page written presentation submitted by Albert Boudreau.	42571
1351	Four-page written presentation submitted by Raymond Seguin, CPU, Local 37, Region III.	42574
1352	Two-page written presentation submitted by Roy Bennett, Gogama Tourist Association.	42589
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1356A	10-page written presentation submitted by Ed O'Donnell, Perry Lake Cottagers Association.	42669
1356B	15-page report authored by G. Sheehy, environmental biologist, M.N. Dillon Limited, dated January 4, 1980.	42669
1357	Map submitted by Ed O'Donnell, Perry Lake Cottagers Association.	42689
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1359	MNR contour map showing Perry Lake Cottagers Association Area of Concern.	42712
1360	Affidavit of Service of John Dadds dated September 11th, 1990 re: newspaper and radio notices of Timmins Community Hearing for the Class EA of Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario.	42724



1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

3 Good afternoon. Welcome to the third  
4 meeting of the Timber Management Hearing in Timmins.  
5 We're very glad that you have come to meet with us  
6 today.

7 Bonne après-midi mes dames et messieurs.  
8 Je vous souhaite la bienvenue à la troisième assemblée  
9 de l'audience sur le sujet de bois d'oeuvre à Timmins.  
10 Et je vous remercie d'être venus aujourd'hui.

11 S'il y a quelqu'un qui est présente dans  
12 l'audience qui voudrait que je répète mes mots de  
13 bienvenu ou la marche à suivre en français, je suis  
14 contente de faire ça.

15 Aussi, il y a des traducteurs dans la  
16 salle pour les présentations, si vous voulez.

17 Mr. Martel and I are members of the  
18 Environmental Assessment Board. I don't think I have  
19 to introduce Mr. Martel to most of you. He was in the  
20 Ontario Legislature for 20 years and he continues to  
21 represent the interests of the north at this hearing  
22 and we are fortunate to have him participate. My name  
23 is Anne Koven and I Chair the timber management  
24 hearing.

25 We are assisted by Mr. Daniel Pascoe who



1 is standing. If anyone in the audience has questions  
2 about the Environmental Assessment Board or the process  
3 of this hearing they can speak to Mr. Pascoe.

4 Mr. Martel and I are appointed by the  
5 Ontario government and we serve for a term of three  
6 years and our full-time job is managing this hearing.  
7 And what is it that we do exactly? Well, we listen to  
8 the evidence and we have been listening for some time  
9 now. We started the hearing in May of 1988 and at this  
10 point we don't know when it's going to end.

11 We finished hearing the cases of the  
12 Ministry of Natural Resources, which is the proponent,  
13 and we have finished hearing the case of Industry and  
14 we now are starting to hear the cases of parties who  
15 are in opposition to the application and at this point  
16 we don't know how much longer it will take. This is  
17 our 234th day of hearing and we have accumulated about  
18 40,000 pages of transcripts.

19 We will be holding satellite hearings in  
20 other communities across the north and on this leg of  
21 our satellite hearings we are in northeastern Ontario  
22 and from here we move to Hearst and Geraldton.

23 In making our decision about whether or  
24 not to approve this application we are guided by the  
25 Environmental Assessment Act which tells us what we

1 must do with respect to examining all the potential  
2 environmental implications of timber management. After  
3 hearing all of the evidence we will make our decision.

4 It's a complicated process, more  
5 complicated than Mr. Martel and I would like it to be.  
6 We admire people who come before us in crowded rooms  
7 and speak to the Board and give us your point of view.  
8 It's important that you do so, and everything that's  
9 said to us will be reflected in our decision. It  
10 doesn't matter how long or how short your submission  
11 is. Mr. Martel and I are very much in favour of brief  
12 submissions, but certainly you can take as long as you  
13 need to make your point clear to us.

14 There are a few simple rules about how we  
15 conduct the hearing. Today we will be calling on a  
16 number of people who have scheduled submissions. Some  
17 of these people responded to a notice that was put in  
18 the newspaper. After we listen to the scheduled  
19 submissions we will listen to anyone else in the  
20 audience who has anything to say.

21 Everyone has an opportunity to question  
22 what's being said. You can stand up and question the  
23 speakers when they're finished. Mr. Martel and I will  
24 also be asking questions if we don't understand clearly  
25 what you're saying to us.

1                   We have full-time parties who appear  
2 regularly and a few of them are here with us today and  
3 I will introduce them, as I do at every session, so  
4 that you will know whose interest they represent.

5                   Ms. Catherine Blastorah represents the  
6 Ministry of Natural Resources; Mr. Ed Hanna and Dr.  
7 Terry Quinney represent the Ontario Federation of  
8 Anglers & Hunters, Ms. Betsy Harvie represents the  
9 Ministry of the Environment, and Mr. Paul Cassidy  
10 represents the Ontario Forest Industries Association  
11 and the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association.

12                  If you have a written presentation you  
13 can give it to us, we will give it an exhibit number,  
14 it becomes an official part of the record. If you  
15 don't have a written submission and simply want to say  
16 something, that's perfectly all right.

17                  Everything we say today is being recorded  
18 by our court reporters: Bev Dillabough and Eddie  
19 Dugas. We also have French interpreters attending our  
20 hearing today and they are Andre Moreau, Angelo Macri  
21 and Fabrice Cadieux.

22                  If you wish to see copies of the  
23 transcripts of everything that has been said at the  
24 hearing you can find them in the main library in  
25 Timmins.



1                   And also, before you make your submission  
2 we would ask you to come up to our table so that we can  
3 swear in your evidence. And I think we can get started  
4 with the presentations today, and I will first call on  
5 Mr. Albert Boudreau.

6                   ALBERT BOUDREAU, Sworn

7                   MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

8                   Mr. Boudreau has given the Board a  
9 written submission of two pages and this will be  
10 Exhibit No. 1350.

11       ---EXHIBIT NO. 1350: Two-page written presentation  
12                                   submitted by Albert Boudreau.

13                   MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.  
14 Boudreau.

15                   MR. BOUDREAU: Ms. Koven and Mr. Martel,  
16 my name is Albert Boudreau and I am president of  
17 Timmins Forest Products Limited which is a logging  
18 company doing timber harvesting in the Timmins and  
19 Matheson area.

20                   I have under my employment approximately  
21 40 employees working for my company including timber  
22 harvesters and mechanical delimiters, skidders, log  
23 loaders and 12 logging trucks working on a year-round  
24 basis.

25                   . My company is also a major supplier of

Farr & Associates Reporting, Inc.

1 wood fiber materials for Grant Forest Products mill in  
2 Englehart and the Rexwood Plant situated in New  
3 Liskeard and also Normick and Norwood and Cochrane and  
4 Caron Lumber sawmill situated in Timmins.

5 As far as I am concerned the forest and  
6 the Province of Ontario are for every citizen of this  
7 province to enjoy whether it is to be for logging,  
8 hiking, hunting, mining, canoeing or others.

9 You have heard a lot of the concern about  
10 tree cutting. I would remind you that the trees are  
11 renewable resources, trees do grow back after  
12 harvesting and my company, along with the Ministry of  
13 Natural Resources, are doing the proper regeneration in  
14 the conifer stands and the poplar groups are self  
15 regenerating.

16 The issue here is to save all the jobs in  
17 the forest industry and at the same time to protect the  
18 environment. I would rather see 40 people working and  
19 supporting their families than receiving unemployment  
20 insurance or welfare.

21 My company follows all the rules of the  
22 Ministry of Natural Resources and they have some  
23 excellent foresters working there. I have nothing but  
24 praise for these foresters as they are doing an  
25 excellent job in the management of the public lands of

1 Ontario.

2 And in closing I would like to mention  
3 that my company and myself are very much concerned  
4 about the environment just like everybody else is  
5 because what we do today will secure our future, our  
6 jobs and preserving the environment is of utmost  
7 importance for the future generations yet to come.

8 Thank you.

9 MADAME LA PRÉSIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.

10 Boudreau.

11 Does anyone have a question for Mr.

12 Boudreau?

13 (no response)

14 Thank you very much.

15 MR. BOUDREAU: That is it?

16 MADAM CHAIR: That's it. Thank you very  
17 much, sir.

18 MR. BOUDREAU: Thank you.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Raymond Seguin here?

20 Could you come to our table, Mr. Seguin. Thank you.

21 MR. SEGUIN: (handed)

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

23 RAYMOND SEGUIN, Sworn

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

25 Mr. Seguin is with the Canadian



1 Paperworkers Union, Region III. His submission  
2 consists of four pages and that will be Exhibit 1341.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1351: Four-page written presentation  
4 submitted by Raymond Seguin, CPU,  
Region III.

5 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, I wonder if  
6 there are any extra copies of that exhibit that Mr.  
7 Seguin might have.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have extra copies,  
9 sir?

10 MR. SEGUIN: Sure. (handed)

11 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

12 MR. SEGUIN: Good afternoon. The  
13 Canadian Paperworkers Union, Local 37, and you will  
14 note that there is an error, it's 137 in the script and  
15 there's another error in the script as well which is  
16 Malette which has an "e" at the end, so I won't stop  
17 every time that the name is mentioned.

18 My name is Raymond Seguin, I'm the  
19 president of Local 37 at Timmins Waferboard Corporation  
20 which is a division of Malette Inc. Beside me  
21 vice-president of our local, Gerry Doucette, and I will  
22 proceed with the presentation.

23 The Canadian Paperworkers Union, Local 37  
24 is pleased to be able to make a present to the  
25 Environmental Assessment Board now visiting Timmins.

1                   MR. MARTEL: Just slowly because all of  
2 that is being taken down.

3                   MR. SEGUIN: Sure. More slow?

4                   MR. MARTEL: Just a little slower, yes.

5                   MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.

6                   MR. SEGUIN: Okay. Forestry operations  
7 are very important to the people of Timmins and the  
8 surrounding area in terms of employment created in the  
9 forest and also in manufacturing. Our Union represents  
10 the workers in a large waferboard and particle board  
11 plant just west of town.

12                   Our plant is particularly important  
13 because it utilizes poplar wood which is an over  
14 abundance and often left to rot in many clearcut areas.  
15 In terms of value added in the manufacturing process  
16 and in terms of utilization of the forest resource,  
17 Malette Inc. waferboard plant is a very successful and  
18 valuable operation.

19                   As there is much pressure on the other  
20 species, the effect of our mill's consumption of poplar  
21 is not felt on the total forest inventory. Indeed we  
22 utilize a species that is rapidly increasing in volume  
23 due to poor regeneration of other species. In fact,  
24 many parts of Ontario boreal forests are being  
25 transferred from mixed wood stands to a forest where

1 poplar is a dominant species.

2 Utilization of poplar, therefore,  
3 represents a way of sustaining the northern economy,  
4 providing employment and important forest products.  
5 Within the context of what happens in the managing of  
6 the timber resource this plant then plays a positive  
7 role in Industry that is and will continue in the  
8 future to experience raw material shortage.

9 When we became aware of the work of the  
10 Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management we  
11 assumed that it would focus largely on MNR's management  
12 of the resource and forest environment. We also  
13 assumed that this would include the operation of the  
14 forest product industry who cut and haul the trees;  
15 however, it has not been made clear whether or not this  
16 EA included the processing and production of wood  
17 products within the northern environment as parts of  
18 its mandate.

19 Earlier this year the OFIA brought before  
20 the Board witnesses that talked about the Industry's  
21 compliance with environmental standards. On page 32094  
22 of the transcript Mr. Cosman stated that:

23 "Influent or effluent from mills may be  
24 in some indirect way an issue."

25 Since the OFIA's presentation was



1       accepted by the Environmental Assessment Board and now  
2       sits on the public record we are compelled to put our  
3       views on record. We think we can put the whole issue  
4       of standards into perspective.

5               We do not intend at this point to open  
6       the whole issue of the forest products companies  
7       industrial waste stream in northern Ontario; however,  
8       we do want to give one example, our plant here in  
9       Timmins which is by no means the worst offender to show  
10      that serious environmental problems exist and continue  
11      to go unnoticed by government.

12             What is at stake here is not just the  
13      company's claim of compliance with provincial  
14      standards, we are confident that we can prove  
15      otherwise, what is at stake is their credibility in  
16      terms of how they describe their forest operation.

17             To detail all the pollution produced by  
18      the Malette mill here in Timmins would take days to  
19      convey. Instead we want to give you a brief synopsis  
20      of the industrial process within our plant and what is  
21      discharged to the air, drain into the water and  
22      leaching into the ground and then into the river.

23             Our plant is a large one covering several  
24      acres. In addition to a considerable volume of poplar  
25      trees it uses large amount of formaldehyde,

1 isocyanides, glues, resins and oils and other chemicals  
2 such as ammonium sulphite.

3 For example, we go through a tanker truck  
4 of formaldehyde every 36 hours, that's about 240 tanker  
5 trucks a year, and a tanker truck of isocyanide every  
6 60 to 70 hours. We do not have a closed loop recovery  
7 system for applying and spills of all of these  
8 chemicals are frequent.

9 A daily occurrence. The most common way  
10 of dealing with these spills is to soak up the iso or  
11 oil with wood chips. This contaminated combination of  
12 chemicals and wood chips is then dumped into the yard  
13 not far from the river.

14 This dumb yard covers several acres, it's  
15 about 30 feet deep at ground level and is piled a  
16 further 30, 40 feet high on top of that. The rain then  
17 falls on this pile, soaks into the yard, leaches into  
18 the soil and then migrates to the river nearby.

19 Our plant is just six miles upstream from  
20 Timmins on a river where the City draws its water  
21 supply. The drains throughout the plant are frequently  
22 used for dumping whatever is not needed such as  
23 solvents from the electrical stockroom, large pails of  
24 any liquid containing chemicals will also end up in the  
25 drains. These drains lead directly to the river.

1                   On several occasions heating oil has  
2 ended up in the river. Recently the Ministry of  
3 Environment ordered a retaining wall built around the  
4 heating oil tanks. Two weeks ago another spill  
5 occurred that flooded the floor despite the retaining  
6 wall. The oil was soaked up with wood chips and then  
7 dumped into the yard.

8                   When tanker trucks deliver formaldehyde  
9 or isocyanides they are always puddles covering 2 to 4  
10 feet on average left on the ground. Our members are  
11 told to dump part empty barrels directly outside on the  
12 ground. Hardened chunks of glue that are removed from  
13 the silos are thrown into the yard also. There are no  
14 recovery facilities at all.

15                   In terms of what goes into the air, there  
16 do not seem to be any scrubbers or recovery facilities  
17 whatsoever. All mists including formaldehyde and  
18 isocyanide are blown directly into the air from the  
19 roof of the plant. We also have a large burner system  
20 called a conis. This unit burns dust and bark. When  
21 the Ministry of the Environment said something can no  
22 longer be dumped outside, it simply went into the  
23 conis.

24                   A chemical additive is added to help  
25 materials burn. What is particularly alarming here is

1       that the ash from the conis which is undoubtedly toxic  
2       is dumped in the yard too.

3               Apparently the high dust levels around  
4       the mill prompt the burning, however, the conis often  
5       belched out smoke to the point that complaints came in  
6       from a local trailer park. The real problem is not  
7       just that the bark and dust create a dense smoke, a lot  
8       of junk goes into the conis including lunchroom waste,  
9       waferboard, particle board rejects, and trims, excess  
10      soap and piles of wood chips used to soak up the spills  
11      of isocyanides and formaldehyde.

12              The problems for us as workers is that  
13      things are often so bad inside the plant that it's hard  
14      to think of what is going outside. We are never  
15      informed about serious problems or how we can prevent  
16      pollution.

17              As president of this local I wasn't even  
18      aware that PCBs were stored in the plant. Our members  
19      are concerned about their health and their working  
20      environment, they are also concerned about what affects  
21      their work as on the environment.

22              Unfortunately there doesn't seem to be  
23      anything we can do to help, we can't even take part in  
24      monitoring what goes on. This seems to be symptomatic  
25      of the common attitude of our employer: The less we



1 know the more we can get away with; the less we  
2 participate, the longer these serious problems remain  
3 - invisible. When these problems are invisible the  
4 easier it is for the Industry to say that it's doing  
5 it's best to comply with the environmental controls and  
6 environmental standards.

7 - It would seem to us that what is going on  
8 only happens because there are not enough controls or  
9 standards. If there are regulations on the books then  
10 there is not enough monitoring and enforcement. This,  
11 in our opinion, is true from the forest floor to the  
12 factory floor.

13 Thank you very much.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

15 Are there any questions for Mr. Seguin?

16 (no response)

17 MR. MARTEL: You indicate you are not  
18 allowed to assist in the monitoring. Why is that, or  
19 to know what's being monitored?

20 MR. SEGUIN: Well, sir, when we found out  
21 about the environment, like I said in my brief, we were  
22 having so many problems inside the plant, health and  
23 safety as it was, and our concern was primarily in the  
24 plant itself, and when we found out about things that  
25 were happening outside the plant and the government had

1 concerns about these things that were happening, we saw  
2 them in the paper.

3 And the Malette Inc. corporation was  
4 charged on 14 counts and I think that the offence is a  
5 penalty of 2,000 per charge and they ended up having to  
6 pay 1,500 and they pleaded guilty to one charge and  
7 then the other 13 were removed.

8 I don't know what happened in those  
9 hearings or the courts or I wasn't there, but my point  
10 that I'm trying to bring across to the hearing is that  
11 it's difficult enough inside with the language that we  
12 have under the Occupational Health and Safety Act where  
13 a committee is formed and a committee is able to  
14 represent the workers on their behalf inside a plant,  
15 and I feel that this should be the same when it comes  
16 to environment on the outside.

17 MR. MARTEL: Yes, but that's precisely  
18 the point I am coming to. If you have an occupational  
19 health committee, surely you then have an opportunity  
20 to do a number of things, (a) that you are directly  
21 involved in trying to eliminate the problem; and, if  
22 not having any success, taking it to the Minister of  
23 Labour and to the Ministry of the Environment.

24 You have a committee, don't you?

25 MR. SEGUIN: Yes, we do.

1                   MR. MARTEL: And you have the right, if I  
2 understand the Act correctly, to shut down an operation  
3 if you are not making any progress, if you consider it  
4 hazardous to you. And if you're dealing with  
5 isocyanide - I'm not telling you what you should do -  
6 but if you're dealing with isocyanides and formaldehyde  
7 and so on, you do have some rights under the  
8 Occupational Health Act to bring that to a head.

9                   MR. SEGUIN: Yes, I understand that, but  
10 I wasn't aware that we have the right under that Act to  
11 demand certain things from the environmental people  
12 because when those people came into the plant and  
13 assessed whatever reason they found that there was  
14 appropriate to charge the company with the dumping of  
15 the waste where they were dumping it near the river and  
16 the stuff that they are dumping in there, no one from  
17 the environment contacted us as representing the  
18 workers letting us know what they were doing. They  
19 were inside the plant walking about or checking, you  
20 know, the place and they didn't tell us that.

21                   MR. MARTEL: It doesn't surprise me.

22                   MR. SEGUIN: It doesn't surprise me  
23 either, sir.

24                   MR. MARTEL: I'm just saying, you have  
25 got an Act and you are going to have to use it to your

1       benefit. I mean, the Act is there and I think that --  
2       while we can listen to it, I mean it's not going to  
3       make a part of this decision, I don't think, what's  
4       going on inside a plant whether it's good, bad or  
5       indifferent, I mean we are not looking at that aspect.

6                     I understand what you are telling us, but  
7       I think that you have an Act which could resolve many  
8       of your problems.

9                     MR. SEGUIN: Well, we will seriously look  
10      at that in more detail. But as I expressed in the  
11      brief, our energies were being spent on what was going  
12      inside more than what was on the outside.

13                    MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other  
14      questions?

15                    (no response)

16                    All right. Thank you very much.

17                    MR. SEGUIN: You are welcome.

18                    MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Bennett here from  
19      the Gogama Tourist Outfitters?

20                    Good afternoon, Mr. Bennett.

21                    MR. BENNETT: (handed)

22                    ROY BENNETT, Sworn

23                    MADAM CHAIR: And if you could identify  
24      yourself. When you sit down, if you could identify  
25      yourself. Thank you.



1 MR. BENNETT: Madam Chairman, members of  
2 the Board, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Roy Bennett  
3 and I represent the Gogama Tourist Operators  
4 Association. We did not have a complete brief, so I'm  
5 going to do this just from notes that we have made due  
6 to everybody is spread out.

7 Our main concern with lumbering is not  
8 lumbering, we are not against lumbering in any manner  
9 at all, it's just the process of doing it. We find  
10 that in the Gogama area all small lakes, large lakes,  
11 whatever they are are being accessed and unnecessarily.  
12 The lakes if they don't have a name and there is not  
13 tourism protections on them are being accessed, parts  
14 of them cut open and they move onto the next one.

15 We have 13 outfitters and 479 years of  
16 service, 74 employees all being affected. We have  
17 fly-in services that now cannot fly into the lakes  
18 because it's just polluted with people. We are not  
19 against people getting in but when it's too easy for  
20 them to get in they ruin lakes. They're overfished,  
21 they can't stand the pressure.

22 We suggest that a little more guidelines  
23 be used on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources  
24 and give us a little more protection around the remote  
25 lakes with only the honest, hard working sportsman will

1 get to, not the people that set up camp and stay for  
2 the season.

3 We find our lakes getting less and less  
4 and there doesn't seem to be anything we can do  
5 locally. We talked to our Ministry and they say: Oh,  
6 we can go right to the edge on certain lakes, and the  
7 ones that are tourism lakes are 400 feet. Now, 400  
8 feet is not very much when a man owns a chainsaw and  
9 this is happening to us quite frequently.

10 In the Gogama area we had a vast amount  
11 of lakes and it was a very well-known fishing and  
12 hunting area. In the last few years it just is getting  
13 less and less. We don't have the places to take people  
14 and the tourism is starting to dwindle and it's a very  
15 major part of the Village of Gogama.

16 And I think that's about all I have to  
17 say.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Bennett.  
19 Are there any questions for Mr. Bennett?

20 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair, just a couple  
21 of questions about Mr. Bennett's business, if I might.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Cassidy.

23 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

24 Mr. Bennett, are most of your clientele  
25 from outside the Gogama area, most of your customers?

1 MR. BENNETT: Our customers you mean?

2 MR. CASSIDY: Yes.

3 MR. BENNETT: Oh yes, they all are.

4 There is Ontario, south of the border and the  
5 Europeans.

6 MR. CASSIDY: I see. Am I correct that  
7 most of your customers would be, and by that I mean the  
8 majority of your customers would be American?

9 MR. BENNETT: I run about 65 per cent  
10 American.

11 MR. CASSIDY: I see. And can you give me  
12 a percentage of how many people would be from southern  
13 Ontario?

14 MR. BENNETT: Probably about 30 per cent,  
15 I would think 5 per cent would be European.

16 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. So almost all of  
17 your customers then are from outside the area; is that  
18 right?

19 MR. BENNETT: Oh yes. 70 per cent would  
20 be from outside of the direct Ontario area.

21 MR. CASSIDY: I see. And the fishing  
22 pressure that you have described through the access is  
23 from people from the local area; is that correct?

24 MR. BENNETT: We are getting some, it's  
25 not just immediate local, it seems to be the people

1       that have nothing else to do but come in the spring and  
2       sit until the fall. We are certainly not against the  
3       true sportsman, believe me.

4                   MR. CASSIDY: I have no further  
5       questions.

6                   MR. MARTEL: Could I ask a question. Are  
7       they not limited in the amount of time that they can  
8       sit on a piece of Crown land to about, what, two weeks  
9       or 20 days?

10                  MR. HANNA: 21 days.

11                  MR. MARTEL: 21 days.

12                  MR. BENNETT: For camping for --

13                  MR. MARTEL: Yes.

14                  MR. BENNETT: 21 days we understand,  
15       yeah.

16                  MR. MARTEL: But you say they're staying  
17       there for the entire season.

18                  MR. BENNETT: I'm sorry, sir, I can't  
19       hear you.

20                  MR. MARTEL: You indicated that many of  
21       them stay for the entire season.

22                  MR. BENNETT: Oh no. Well, people that  
23       come to these lakes once they are accessed, yes, they  
24       set up trailer parks, et cetera, and once they do this  
25       nobody else gets into the lakes and we no longer can



1 fly into them or boat into them or whatever, and they  
2 move on as soon as that lake is done.

3 I have a -- there was a small brief put  
4 - together here by one of the outfitters, a fly-in  
5 operator who named lakes that had been accessed.  
6 Whether it would mean anything to the Board or not, I  
7 don't know.

8 MADAM CHAIR: If you wish to submit that  
9 to us, Mr. Bennett, that's fine, we will certainly  
10 accept it.

11 MR. BENNETT: (handed)

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. All right.  
13 That is just fine, thank you.

14 Mr. Bennett has submitted to the Board a  
15 two-page written brief and this will be given Exhibit  
16 No. 1342 (sic).

17 MR. HANNA: 52.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Are we up to 52? Oh.  
19 Well, let's go back to Mr. Boudreau's presentation.  
20 That should be Exhibit No. 1350.

21 All right. I'm just 10 numbers behind.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1352: Two-page written brief submitted  
23 by Roy Bennett, Gogama Tourist  
Association.

24 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, I understand  
25 that Exhibit 1352 was not prepared by Mr. Bennett and

1       actually I believe it was Mr. Bennett provided this to  
2       one of the members of the Federation and I received it  
3       just before we sat down.

4                   I really don't know that it's productive  
5       to ask him any questions on this brief seeing that he  
6       didn't prepare it, but if he wishes so I will, but I am  
7       really not interested if it's not going to be  
8       productive, and I don't think it will be.

9                   MADAM CHAIR: Yes, I understand that Mr.  
10       Bennett had some involvement in this presentation in  
11       discussions with at least one other person.

12                  MR. BENNETT: Yes.

13                  MADAM CHAIR: But if there is nothing --  
14       is there a very important question you have, Mr. Hanna?

15                  MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, the question I  
16       had didn't really have to deal with this brief and the  
17       reason I was going to ask it -- the reason I started  
18       out that way was that I was concerned about what was  
19       said, what's here, may not be consistent with what I  
20       heard Mr. Bennett say. And so that was the reason I  
21       was premising my question with that.

22                  Maybe I will just ask Mr. Bennett the  
23       question very directly. Your concern that you have  
24       raised here in terms of access is one of overfishing;  
25       is that correct?

1 MR. BENNETT: Yes, sir.

2 MR. HANNA: And your concern is that many  
3 of your clients that you bring in are coming for a  
4 quality fishing experience?

5 MR. BENNETT: Not quality fishing. I  
6 think an awful lot come for just a wilderness adventure  
7 in the sense where they can kind of get away from  
8 people a little bit with a little bit of fishing. We  
9 are trying to give up selling hard fishing, we are  
10 promoting catch and release at the present time.

11 MR. HANNA: Mm-hmm. Do you see a way to  
12 effectively deal with the need to access the timber,  
13 the need to provide legitimate access to what I think  
14 you've called the responsible outdoorsman and your  
15 interest at the same time? Is there some way that you  
16 see of trying to deal with that?

17 MR. BENNETT: I think there is. I think  
18 the main lumber roads going in with all parties  
19 involved can be put in spots and some lakes left aside  
20 for remoteness.

21 Now, I'm not saying just fly-in lakes,  
22 I'm talking lakes maybe a quarter mile back, half mile,  
23 maybe two miles up a river or something where at least  
24 the legitimate sportsman as we call him goes into these  
25 places and has a holiday and doesn't see a thousand

1 people.

2 As far as some people have the concept  
3 that tourist operators want to block out use of lakes,  
4 and that is very wrong, it's just the over use, and I  
5 think the tourist industry in itself is entitled to  
6 have a little bit of the fly-in lakes left, I mean not  
7 solely for their use but still where there is no road  
8 going into them.

9 MR. HANNA: One of the proposals the  
10 Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters is putting  
11 forward is that as part of the timber management  
12 planning process instead of simply looking at a 20-year  
13 horizon in terms of access that the forest management  
14 unit should be looked at in its entirety in what we  
15 would call the mature state; in other words, when it's  
16 ultimately fully accessed so that you can decide what  
17 areas are going to be remote, what areas are going to  
18 be road accessible, et cetera.

19 Would that assist you in dealing with  
20 some of the problems you have raised here today?

21 MR. BENNETT: It may assist, but if you  
22 can understand where I'm coming from. I was a  
23 fly-in/boat-in operator who was accessed by a lumber  
24 road and then the problems followed the lumber road.

25 I am not against roads properly managed



1 - and roads to a big percentage of the lakes, but let's  
2 try and leave a few remote lakes. You know, there is  
3 other people to come along in these generations and you  
4 know how long it takes to grow fish in Ontario,  
5 northern Ontario.

6 MR. HANNA: Thank you, Madam Chair.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

8 Bennett.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, just on that  
10 last exhibit, is there any one individual whose name is  
11 on that, or shall we attach the Gogama Tourism  
12 Association --

13 MADAM CHAIR: The Gogama Tourist  
14 Association is written on the front page of the  
15 exhibit.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: So I will assume that  
17 it's a submission by that association?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: I think Mr. Bennett has  
21 made that clear.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Gordon Hotchkis of  
24 Hotchkis Forestry Enterprises Inc.?

25 Is Mr. Hotchkis here?

1 (no response)

2 All right. Mr. Abe Aidelbaum, President  
3 of the Association of Tree Farmers of Ontario?

4 MR. AIDELBAUM: (handed)

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

6 ABE AIDELBAUM, Sworn

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

8 Mr. Aidelbaum has given the Board a  
9 written presentation of five pages and this will be  
10 Exhibit 1353.

11 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1353: Five-page written presentation  
12 submitted by Abe Aidelbaum,  
13 President, Association of Tree  
Farmers of Ontario.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.  
15 Aidelbaum.

16 MR. AIDELBAUM: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel,  
17 my name is Abe Aidelbaum, my presentation today is in  
18 support of the multi-use concept of forest management.

19 As president of the Association of Tree  
20 Farmers of Ontario I would like to present to you some  
21 of the views and achievements that I feel are  
22 representative of my fellow growers.

23 My connection with the containerized tree  
24 seedling industry is as president and general manager  
25 of North Gro Development. We grow 3-million black

1 spruce seedlings annually. Our complex is located on  
2 Highway 11 just north of Kirkland Lake.

3 The Province of Ontario has 20 private  
4 nursery complexes which in 1989 shipped 69.9-million  
5 containerized tree seedlings. This northern region has  
6 10 greenhouse nursery locations. We are the largest  
7 production region with 36.2-million seedlings shipped  
8 in 1989.

9 The dollar value of our production for  
10 the province would be in excess of \$11-million. This  
11 northern region's dollar volume is in excess of  
12 \$6-million.

13 Our industry is very labour intensive.  
14 35 to 40 per cent of our gross income is committed to  
15 labour. For this northern region labour costs are in  
16 excess of \$2.4-million, and for the province the total  
17 direct labour cost inject approximately \$4-million into  
18 the economy.

19 Northern region containerized seedling  
20 growers are located in Englehart, Kirkland Lake,  
21 Ramore, Val Gagne, Timmins, Cochrane and Hearst.

22 The cost of supplies and maintenance  
23 materials is extremely high and for the most part  
24 purchased from local suppliers. We foresee that peat  
25 bogs located in northern Ontario will soon be in

1 production and this will be another in-province  
2 commodity that our industry will support.

3 Our industry is moving towards growing  
4 seedlings in hard wall containers. These are  
5 manufactured in Canada and certainly could be produced  
6 by existing Ontario plastic molding companies. This  
7 item alone represents 15 per cent of our production  
8 costs.

9 The private greenhouse nurseries came  
10 into production during 1981 to 1982. This was in  
11 direct result to the Province of Ontario's initiative  
12 to expand their commitment to replanting each year's  
13 tree harvest. The original contracts were with the  
14 Ministry of Natural Resources and this program worked  
15 very well.

16 We are quite willing to concede that our  
17 financial well-being is totally dependent on the forest  
18 industry and the political will to regenerate each  
19 year's cutting production.

20 Growing techniques in our industry came  
21 from existing government nurseries. There is great  
22 cooperation and technical information transfer from the  
23 Ministry of Natural Resources.

24 The increased production of seedlings  
25 immediately demanded higher quality stock and brought



1 to the forefront some inherent production problems.  
2 The private growers were quick to respond, many new  
3 innovative growing techniques were developed. As well,  
4 growers travelled out of province and out of country  
5 researching new technology. In less than a decade  
6 Ontario growers with the cooperation of Ministry of  
7 Natural Resources' personnel dramatically improved the  
8 quality of containerized tree seedlings grown in this  
9 province.

10 I strongly feel that we now produce a  
11 world class seedling comparable to the Industry's best.  
12 Our success rate in outplant sites exceeds 85 per cent  
13 in black spruce and over 90 per cent in jack pine. Our  
14 industry is continually researching every area of stock  
15 improvement.

16 Containerized seedlings during the  
17 growing period in the greenhouse are vulnerable to gray  
18 mould, commonly known as botrytis, insect damage and  
19 plant disease. In order to overcome these traditional  
20 production problems, tree seedling growers of Ontario  
21 have developed photo period control systems. These are  
22 short day blackout equipped greenhouses that initiate  
23 bud set in the seedlings. The eight-hour days and  
24 16-hour nights are used to control the height of the  
25 seedlings. With longer hardening periods as a result

1 of this system the weight, the roots and the root  
2 collar diameter are increased resulting in a superior  
3 quality more vigorous seedling.

4 Fertilizer formulas have changed with the  
5 innovative private growers. With fertilizer trials in  
6 cooperation with Professor Timmer of the University of  
7 Toronto, Faculty of Forestry, it was ascertained that  
8 seedlings respond to various nutrient regimes by  
9 reflecting this uptake in their foliar composition.

10 We are continuing this work to develop  
11 nutrient loaded seedlings. In the near future we will  
12 be growing seedlings with specific loading for  
13 designated outplant sites.

14 Seeding dates and crop rotation has also  
15 taken on some new meaning. High costs, sophisticated  
16 traditional greenhouses are now used as propagation  
17 houses to germinate the seedlings. The seedlings are  
18 then moved into cold frames to continue their growth to  
19 contracted parameters. This has enabled production to  
20 be doubled with a lower capital investment.

21 Two-year crops grown in hard wall  
22 containers are another innovative growing system.  
23 These multi-pot plugs have performed as well or better  
24 than traditional more expensive bareroot stock.

25 The most rewarding part of growing

1 seedlings are the annual trips we make to the outplant  
2 sites. We inspect the results of the various seedling  
3 crops and we can now look at black spruce seedlings  
4 that we grew in 1983 that are now head high in a new  
5 forest.

6 Monitoring the regeneration success is a  
7 monumental task. Our company is under contract with  
8 Abitibi-Price. Abitibi foresters document each  
9 plantation tagging 100 seedlings per plot and there are  
10 50,000 seedlings in each plot. There can be a 145 to  
11 150 plots in each planting season. These seedlings  
12 assessed in year one, year two, and year five. At each  
13 assessment the seedlings are inventoried as healthy,  
14 unhealthy, dead or missing. The height increment is  
15 measured at each assessment period. By year five the  
16 size of the seedling should be above other competing  
17 growth and termed free to grow without further tending.

18 Abitibi-Price pays Northgrow a premium  
19 price above what they receive in funds from the  
20 Province of Ontario and this is in recognition for  
21 higher parameter quality stock.

22 It is impossible to be in forestry and  
23 not be concerned about the environment. We have  
24 perhaps been slow in recognizing the importance of  
25 keeping the public informed of our commitment to modern

1 day forest management.

2                   The agricultural revolution and the  
3 industrial revolutions are well-known milestones of  
4 man's development on earth. When man learned to till  
5 the land and grow food to feed a growing world  
6 population, there were no doubt some skeptics. The  
7 world does need wood fiber, there is no real substitute  
8 that does not create another forum of environmental  
9 questions.

10                  The forest as a farm can be managed; the  
11 crop rotation requires more time. I'm certain you have  
12 heard of the valuable softwood forests that if not  
13 harvested will succumb to disease, be prone to fire or  
14 become dangerous for recreation use. Results prove  
15 that our tree regeneration program in Ontario is  
16 successful.

17                  There are enormous controversies going on  
18 because of the fear of job loss in the wood sector.  
19 The forest industry is committed to the multi-use  
20 concept. Loggers are concerned that the extreme  
21 conservation movement is going to put them out of work.  
22 The public must be better informed in order to  
23 eventually influence government policy.

24                  I trust these facts to be of some help in  
25 accomplishing your mandate. Thank you.



1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Aidelbaum.

2 Are there any questions for Mr.

3 Aidelbaum?

4 (no response)

5 All right. Thank you very much, Mr.

6 Aidelbaum.

7 MR. AIDELBAUM: Thank you.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Charles Warner here?

9 CHARLES WARNER, Sworn

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

11 MR. WARNER: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, my

12 name is Charles Warner, I live in the Englehart area

13 and have done so for approximately the past 21 years.

14 I am originally from southern Ontario and

15 moved to this region in the hopes of business

16 opportunities as well as thinking of it as a very

17 favourable place to live and to raise a family.

18 We have become quite established in this

19 area at the present time and carry on a business that

20 involves growing strawberries, growing bedding plants,

21 growing tree seedlings, doing landscaping and a variety

22 of other horticultural ventures that are basically

23 associated with the land, the environment, making

24 things grow.

25 Our more specific association with the

1 forest industry or our most specific association with  
2 the forest industry is in that we do grow forest  
3 seedlings directly for the reforestation effort. We  
4 have produced approximately 20-million seedlings in the  
5 time since approximately 1982 when the Ministry of  
6 Natural Resources started purchasing seedlings from  
7 private individuals.

8 We are, however, very greatly associated  
9 with the forest industry in many other ways as well.  
10 When you start to think about it, we live in a town  
11 that has always had a small lumber mill, now has a  
12 large waferboard plant. Almost everybody I can think  
13 of, and I'm sure at least 50 per cent of the people  
14 that I know, either work for somebody directly in the  
15 forest industry, they work for the Ministry of Natural  
16 Resources or something of that nature.

17 The effect on the other parts of our  
18 business that aren't directly forestry, such as, you  
19 know, landscaping and garden centre, we rely on the  
20 success of these other forest industries to make our  
21 existence possible. There wouldn't be a need for any  
22 of the other support things that we do if it wasn't for  
23 the forest industry as being one of the major  
24 contributors in our area.

25 We include our area not just as Englehart

1 but Kirkland Lake, the tri-towns as well, a fairly  
2 large area that is both agricultural, mining and  
3 forestry.

4           The gist of the rest of my comments are  
5 kind of centered around growing, farming. I grew up in  
6 agriculture and was introduced to forestry later in  
7 life and, as a result, I am always making comparisons  
8 between the one and the other, and I think it's very  
9 appropriate that we go out and plant seedlings just  
10 like farmers plant small corn plants or small tomatoe  
11 plants, it just happens that the cycle is 90 years as  
12 opposed to one year or two years.

13           I grew up in an area where tree fruit was  
14 produced and the cycle was anywhere from 10 years to 50  
15 years depending whether it was a peach tree or an apple  
16 tree.. But the cycle is similar and the crop is  
17 regenerated at certain intervals; when the old trees  
18 get tired, weary, less productive, whatever, they are  
19 usually removed and replaced. And there is often  
20 individual trees replaced in an orchard when the whole  
21 orchard isn't replaced. We think of this as maybe not  
22 clearcutting but going in and replacing certain areas  
23 of the forest, but even in agriculture this only works  
24 in a sort of a small sense, eventually it becomes too  
25 messy and too expensive and very difficult and not

1 necessarily the best for the orchard. Disease follows  
2 from old trees to new trees, and again I am talking  
3 about an orchard here. So the whole thing gets cleaned  
4 up and a new planting is put out.

5 Both in the forest and in farming this  
6 may look pretty messy and pretty destructive for a  
7 while, you've got a bunch of old trees you have got to  
8 get rid of and some of them are used and some of them  
9 are destroyed, but eventually they are replaced and  
10 after a few years when the new orchard or the new  
11 planting comes along it starts to look quite  
12 respectable.

13 In my particular area where I live now we  
14 don't see orchards but we see forests, and when I first  
15 moved from southern Ontario to northern Ontario it is  
16 odd but I didn't think of clearcut areas as  
17 destruction, I looked at these with awe and I saw the  
18 truckloads of product rolling out of there and down the  
19 roads to the mill and I saw the farming aspect of it.  
20 I was quite curious about the people that were out  
21 there planting trees, and I know a lot of my neighbours  
22 planted trees and they told me about their experiences  
23 both with the black flies which was negative and the  
24 with the work ethic and the dollars that they earned  
25 which was positive.



1                   - And it was hard to see much, but after a  
2     while these forests started to grow and I now see many  
3     excellent examples. Up the Larder Lake highway which  
4     is behind where we live over towards Elk Lake,  
5     Matachewan and so on, stuff that was planted about the  
6     time that I moved to northern Ontario which was a waste  
7     land then which now is beautiful 20, 30, 40-foot  
8     trees - I'm not very good at estimating - but they are  
9     very attractive and productive looking sites.

10                   And I find myself now in the role of  
11     reminding my neighbours and visitors from the south and  
12     even people from the north that don't venture out too  
13     often that, let's give it a little bit of time and  
14     let's see what happens.

15                   Now, as a tree seedling grower of course  
16     I'm very concerned with my own livelihood and being  
17     able to continue to produce seedlings for this  
18     reforestation effort and we, even within our own  
19     employees, have to sit down and talk once in a while  
20     and make sure we're aware of what happens to that  
21     seedling after it leaves our place.

22                   Quite often we just do our own thing and  
23     we don't realize the impact it has after that. We do  
24     go out, as was mentioned by the previous speaker, and  
25     see the trees that were planted and we are quite

1     ... concerned that these trees live. We have put our heart  
2     and soul into growing these things and shipping out  
3     something that's green and healthy and the best  
4     possible quality and it would be very disturbing to  
5     think that they went out into the bush and died.

6                     And unfortunately a lot of what we hear  
7     and what makes the most spectacular stories is the  
8     problems that occur, the disasters around the world,  
9     the disasters around the north, but you really have to  
10    go out there and dig sometimes to see what those little  
11    seedlings look like in the first few years because for  
12    at least five years it still looks like a waste land,  
13    you really have to have a good forester go out there  
14    and show you what a seedling looks like.

15                    I was on a tour the other day and the guy  
16    leading the tour said: We have got some black spruce  
17    out here we are going to show you that were planted in  
18    '87 and they are two metres high. And I said: No, way  
19    impossible. Well, there was only three or four of  
20    them, but there were an awful lot of black spruce that  
21    were one metre high, and they were lovely trees and  
22    they had grown extremely well.

23                    But I needed to be shown these. These  
24    were less than two miles from my own home and had been  
25    growing there for a period of time.

1                   What I'd kind of like to summarize is the  
2           idea that the forest is renewable, it can be replanted.  
3           I personally like to think of it in terms of farming.  
4           I think that, I have great confidence that we can grow  
5           things almost anywhere.

6                   I don't think that -- I think a lot of  
7           people give up, the public tends to give up and say:  
8           Well, we cut those trees down, they will never be the  
9           same. I sincerely believe that a lot of what I've  
10          seen, the replanted forest, is much better than what  
11          was taken away. A lot of the forest is very -- not  
12          necessarily spectacular, it's very poor, very thin and  
13          as long as it is replanted, as long as we have that  
14          commitment to replant it, it can come back and be twice  
15          as productive.

16                   I think of farming as being very  
17          productive. We heard negative stories in farming too,  
18          farmers destroy the soil and so on. I don't think good  
19          farming destroys the soil.

20                   I think those are the sad stories that we  
21          hear, but good farming, good forestry probably improves  
22          what nature gave us.

23                   Thank you.

24                   MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
25          Warner.

1 Are there any questions for Mr. Warner?

2 Mr. Martel?

3 MR. MARTEL: I might have asked Mr.

4 Aidelbaum the same question, but is it your belief that  
5 the work that you are doing has improved the quality of  
6 the trees and thus - you gave trees planted in '87 one  
7 metre high already - is it your belief that you're  
8 improving the quality of the trees to such an extent  
9 that they're taking off with, shall I say, with such  
10 rapidity?

11 MR. WARNER: I believe that's correct,  
12 yes. I don't have any statistics to give you but I  
13 think there are statistics out there that will show  
14 that in the last 10 years there have been major  
15 improvements with, first of all, more trees alive and  
16 less trees dying; and, secondly, the tree grows more  
17 quickly.

18 Those are really the two things that are  
19 looked at or that we concern ourselves most with as far  
20 as what is concerned a successful plantation.

21 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
23 Warner.

24 MR. WARNER: Thank you.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Sam Gamble here?



1 (no response)

2 All right. Is Judy Daschuk here?

3 JUDY DASCHUK, Sworn

4 MADAM CHAIR: Could you spell your name  
5 for the court reporter, please, Ms. Dashuk?

6 MS. DASHUK: Daschuk, D-a-s-c-h-u-k.

7 Hello, Madam Chairman, Mr. Martel. I'm  
8 speaking on behalf as a cottage owner in an area that  
9 is affected by forest management agreement. We own a  
10 cottage at Scott Lake which is approximately 26 miles  
11 south of Timmins. It falls under the Timmins Forest  
12 Management Agreement.

13 In 19 -- I will just give you a brief  
14 background. 1975 we purchased our lot or we leased our  
15 lot from Ministry of Natural Resources. We have been  
16 out there 15 years. At that time there was already a  
17 road built into towards the cottage. We cleared our  
18 land and built our cottage and spruce budworm came  
19 through and killed all our balsams. The following year  
20 the birch all died off with some type of birch disease.

21 In 1983 Quebec-Ontario Paper started  
22 negotiating with -- started their forest management  
23 agreement which is the Timmins Forest Management  
24 Agreement which affects our area. And when they  
25 renewed on their first five-year contract they

1 negotiated with Scott Lake Cottagers Association  
2 concerning forest management and I was involved with  
3 those negotiations with Lang Bennett.

4 I would like to say that at that time  
5 there was a lot of points that were discussed with not  
6 only Scott Lake Association but also Marceau Lake  
7 Cottagers Association. The two lakes are approximately  
8 five miles apart.

9 The original plan that was presented to  
10 us by Quebec-Ontario Paper, as cottagers we had many  
11 concerns which we met with them in committee and we  
12 discussed some of the problems and we did come up with  
13 an agreement that was suitable to both Quebec-Ontario  
14 Paper and our cottage association.

15 One of the areas was the 400-foot -- they  
16 are cutting the east side of the lake, all our cottages  
17 are located on the west side and we have a setback of  
18 400 feet and if there's going to be any - I will try to  
19 get this right - if it's going to change how we  
20 perceive the horizon across the lake - because of the  
21 way the lake is the trees tend to grow up a hill - if  
22 it's going to change the horizon to our eyes, then our  
23 own representative is to go with Quebec-Ontario Paper  
24 to determine where the cut shall begin.

25 So this is something that they have

1 negotiated with us in order to keep us content with it  
2 and not only ruin the value of our property.

3 Another area we had problems were with  
4 road construction. Because of the terrain there is a  
5 lot of eskers and when they were developing their  
6 cutting areas to get into their timber we had to  
7 negotiate with them as to where the roads would cross  
8 the main road, and where they were putting in the  
9 telerod. One of the things they did was they put in S  
10 turns at the corner when they made the main road so  
11 that it would slow down the lumber trucks accessing on  
12 the road to prevent accidents.

13 We also had an area where they wanted to  
14 cut because there's a lot of deadwood from the spruce  
15 budworm, and the cottagers were against that particular  
16 area being cut because it wouldn't give us the same  
17 amount of privacy as we have now, at which point they  
18 turned around and they agreed with us and they would  
19 not cut that particular area. So it's remained the  
20 same.

21 With the forest management agreement, it  
22 has given a lot of access, I agree, to many lakes that  
23 weren't accessible before. It can work as a positive  
24 and a negative, as we've heard from the Gogama  
25 Association. They have contractors that come in and

1 clean up. I know in past situations we've had a  
2 particular contractor that left a work site fairly  
3 messy and I contacted Quebec-Ontario Paper and asked  
4 them if they could arrange to have it cleaned up, which  
5 it was done within a week. So we found that they  
6 worked with us very closely, they have been very  
7 co-operative and that I feel from my own personal point  
8 of view that a forest management agreement can work  
9 with the general public as cottage owners and it also  
10 can work with Industry who are harvesting the forest.

11 One final point I would like to say is if  
12 we are not reforesting the forest as what's happened in  
13 our particular area, naturally the wood dies off and if  
14 15 years ago, if we had have had the insight to realize  
15 that all the trees that we cleared out were going to  
16 die anyways we certainly wouldn't have cut down so many  
17 trees on our lots.

18 The spruce budworm, birch they have died  
19 out in the area and the balsams are just starting to  
20 regeneration rate, so when you do reforestate and you  
21 plant seedlings the forest would automatically die  
22 anyways with diseases going through and it helps to  
23 generate new growth.

24 In closing, I think that we can all work  
25 together and I thank you very much.



1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.

2 Daschuk.

3 Are there any questions for Ms. Daschuk?

4 Mr. Cassidy?

5 MR. CASSIDY: Ms. Daschuk, I understand

6 there are approximately 15 cottages in your

7 association; is that correct?

8 MS. DASCHUK: There is 20 cottages on

9 Scot Lake and there is 25 on Marceau but they have

10 their own cottage association.

11 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

13 MS. DASCHUK: Thank you.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Is Jane Fox here?

15 Hello, Ms. Fox.

16 JANE FOX, Sworn

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

18 MS. FOX: Here we go again with the tree

19 seedling industry.

20 Good afternoon. My name is Jane Fox.

21 I'm a nursery manager and co-owner of Birchill Forest

22 Renewal Centre east of Cochrane.

23 Historically starting with my grandfather

24 Thomas Bunting Skidmore as a fire ranger in 1912,

25 logging with my great grandfather George Skidmore in

1 1915, and from 1982 to 1989 my father Russell Skidmore,  
2 the owner of Birchill Nurseries on the reforestation  
3 program, thus establishing four generations with forest  
4 industry in northern Ontario.

5 The nursery industry is in a period of  
6 real change and for nurseries to survive we have had to  
7 be innovative and able to respond quickly to the  
8 growing demands of the tree seedling industry.

9 Birchill has established direct grower  
10 FMA contracts with Abitibi-Price Incorporated and  
11 Quebec-Ontario -- QOPC which I call it, sorry. It  
12 enables our operation to plan long term and, thus, we  
13 are able to provide long-term employment within our  
14 area.

15 We are able to directly communicate with  
16 our clients and improve our cultural and technical  
17 methods, as they can improve their silvicultural  
18 methods that will help to improve seedling survival and  
19 growth in the forest. Not only can we build more  
20 economically operated facilities and grow better  
21 quality seedlings, we can deliver these seedlings on  
22 time and when they are needed.

23 In 1989 we became partners with a large  
24 planting contractor. This partnership will allow us to  
25 increase our employment within our area and we are able

1 to reach beyond the nursery to get feedback on the  
2 survival and the growth of the field plantations.

3 More direct contracts are needed between  
4 the FMA and the private tree seedling nurseries. The  
5 FMA system works, reforestation is successful.

6 Thank you very much.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Fox.

8 Are there any questions to Ms. Fox? Go  
9 ahead.

10 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask, in your  
11 provision of seedling directly to Abitibi-Price and  
12 Quebec-Ontario, who pays for the seedling; is it the  
13 companies or is there some sort of financial  
14 arrangement with MNR who usually purchases the  
15 seedling, as I understand it.

16 MS. FOX: Well, as I understand it, the  
17 money comes from the Ministry of Natural Resources  
18 which is allocated to -- as a third party through to us  
19 directly.

20 MR. MARTEL: But the direct contract  
21 allows you to --

22 MS. FOX: Negotiate freely between  
23 Abitibi-Price and Quebec-Ontario Paper Company.

24 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

25 MS. FOX: I would like to make another --

1 last evening I was here, Mr. Martel, and we have an  
2 advertisement over the national radio system about our  
3 tree seedlings and I just wanted to clarify that we  
4 have in excess right now of 100,000 plus.

5 MR. MARTEL: Okay.

6 MS. FOX: And, yes, that is ourselves.

7 And because we have this excess, traditionally in the  
8 early stages of the reforestation program we were  
9 allowed to -- or we were meant to grow 20 per cent plus  
10 of our contracted number and historically we have been  
11 proven to have quite an excess number of tree  
12 seedlings.

13 We have dropped that down at Birchill  
14 between 8 and 10 per cent and we still have an excess  
15 tree seedlings. So this is what I mean, quality  
16 control between the private industry is working out  
17 very feasible.

18 MR. MARTEL: You're the one that's giving  
19 them away then?

20 MS. FOX: Yes, we are, yes.

21 MR. MARTEL: Okay, thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Fox.

23 MS. FOX: Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: I asked earlier for two  
25 people who scheduled presentations and I will call out



1       their names again in case they have arrived.

2                       Mr. Gordon Hotchkis?

3                       (no response)

4                       Or Mr. Sam Gamble.

5                       (no response)

6                       Perhaps they will attend the evening  
7       session.

8                       Is there anyone else in the audience who  
9       wishes to speak to the Board?

10                      Yes, sir?

11                      MR. WAGNER: Yes, Madam Chair, my name is  
12       Stan Wagner. I have a land use permit in Geikie  
13       Township.

14                      MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Please come forward.

15                      STAN WAGNER, Sworn

16                      MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. And could I  
17       have your name again, sir?

18                      MR. WAGNER: Stan Wagner, W-a-g-n-e-r.

19                      MADAM CHAIR: All right, Mr. Wagner,  
20       please be seated.

21                      MR. WAGNER: Madam Chairperson, I would  
22       like to thank you for listening to me on short notice.  
23       As I stated just a short while ago, I am a land use  
24       holder in Geikie Township; namely, on Geikie Lake. I  
25       have been there for approximately 20 years. For the

1 first 15 years myself and my partner at the time were  
2 alone in this very remote area just south of Timmins.

3 The reason I am here today is to say  
4 something positive for the FMA. Approximately five  
5 years ago I was approached by Ontario Paper as they  
6 were contemplating making a road -- new roads in the  
7 area affecting myself. Had this been 20 years ago I  
8 would never have been approached by anyone from the  
9 woods industry to make roads, they would just went  
10 ahead and made their roads.

11 I am here today to say that I think the  
12 forest management unit in the Timmins area that I know  
13 about works very well. Myself and other persons in the  
14 area met with Ontario Paper, we were well treated, they  
15 listened to what we had to say, we listened to what  
16 they had to say and an agreement was reached as to what  
17 roads would go where.

18 Some other persons may have not been  
19 happy about this, but in a situation like this, not  
20 everyone can be happy, that I understand.

21 Whenever new roads are put in you have to  
22 look at the consequences; the remoteness is gone but  
23 access is better. Like the old saying goes, you can't  
24 have your cake and eat it too, and this is what has  
25 happened in this instant.

1                   Since that time we have been in fairly  
2                   close contact with Ontario Paper with situations that  
3                   have arose, we have met with them, we have told them  
4                   our concerns and, I feel that things were looked after  
5                   in a very professional manner.

6                   One concern in particular that I recall  
7                   was with a logging outfit that has since gone under,  
8                   maybe because of poor management I don't know, but they  
9                   did leave a very terrible mess in the bush. Our  
10                  concerns were made to Ontario Paper and this has been  
11                  corrected and is in the process of being corrected  
12                  right now.

13                 As far as seedlings, I find in the forest  
14                 management unit that I'm in that there is a lot of  
15                 replanting being done. It's very nice to see that the  
16                 bush is being looked after in a professional manner.  
17                 It affects everyone; it affects myself, it affects the  
18                 people that work in the woods. Let's face it, in this  
19                 area of northern Ontario if it is not for the woods  
20                 industry and the mining industry, not too many of us  
21                 would be here working or living.

22                 And my last comment, I would like to say  
23                 something about the outfitters in northern Ontario. I  
24                 understand that they are out there to make a living  
25                 like everyone else, but they must understand from a

1 citizen's point of view that lives in northern Ontario,  
2 this is our playground, we are not fortunate like the  
3 people from southern Ontario, we don't have the  
4 facilities available to us so, therefore, we must make  
5 our own facilities and that is usually going out to the  
6 woods.

7 So, therefore, I'm personally not in  
8 favour of lakes being shut off and, therefore, not  
9 allowing people in the north access. We pay many  
10 dollars if you add it up for all the different fees,  
11 fishing, hunting; this goes to the government. We are  
12 the government and, therefore, I don't think it's fair  
13 to the general public to have these lakes cut off.

14 I thank you very much.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Wagner.

16 Any questions for Mr. Wagner?

17 (no response)

18 Thank you.

19 Is there anyone else here this afternoon  
20 who wants to speak to the Board?

21 (no response)

22 All right. Then, we will adjourn now and  
23 we will begin the evening's session at 7:00 p.m.

24 Thank you.

25 ---Recess taken at 3:15 p.m.



1 stuff a couple of hundred miles from point A to point B  
2 but I guess that's part of progress.

3 I certainly appreciate the Ministry's  
4 guidance in this particular aspect. The employment  
5 that has been generated in the Kirkland Lake area from  
6 the land base or the land mass has been substantial, in  
7 fact it's the raison d'etre of Kirkland Lake, the gold  
8 mining capital of the world at one time.

9 Today what we have in the way of natural  
10 resource orientation as far as our economy is concerned  
11 we are probably one of the largest tree nurseries in  
12 Ontario which is geared to the wood business. We have  
13 a large -- and there's quite a workforce there both  
14 permanent and temporary. We've had contractors come  
15 in, plant trees and plant seeds and all that kind of  
16 stuff and it's been a boom to the area.

17 We have a large waferboard mill in our  
18 area, the Grant Waferboard mill in Englehart and I  
19 think it's one of the largest in Ontario or Canada. So  
20 I guess what I'm trying to say, just from a community  
21 standpoint, we would like to see sound and prudent  
22 management of our natural resources and an enhancement,  
23 if possible, rather than a de-enhancement of management  
24 of our resources.

25 Over the years there doesn't seem to be

1 any evidence of laying Kirkland Lake to waste from  
2 clearcutting, et cetera. It's still a beautiful place  
3 to live and hunters and fishermen are still able to go  
4 out and do what they have to do. .

5 I guess what's important is all parties  
6 kind of take a holistic approach to whatever we have as  
7 an edge with respect to world competition, be it  
8 locally. Ultimately it certainly enhances the quality  
9 of life in Canada and if we can do it in an intelligent  
10 and economically feasible manner we will all benefit.  
11 And rather than having sort of an adversarial approach  
12 with respect to whatever our wealth is, if we work  
13 together on it in an intelligent manner I am sure that  
14 there would be greater benefits for all as we go into  
15 the future.

16 That pretty well concludes my comments on  
17 behalf of the Town, Madam Chairman.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
19 Gamble.

20 Are there any questions for Mr. Gamble?

21 (no response)

22 All right. Thank you very much. We will  
23 call on Mr. George Theriault, president of Air Ivanhoe  
24 Limited.

25 GEORGE THERIAULT, Sworn

1                   MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Theriault has given the  
2 Board a written submission comprising four pages and we  
3 will give this Exhibit No. 1354.

4       ---EXHIBIT NO. 1354: Four-page written presentation  
5                                   submitted by George Theriault,  
6                                   Air Ivanhoe Limited.

6                   MR. THERIAULT: Madam Chairman and  
7 Honourable Members of the Board, to whom it may  
8 concern, the following brief is designed to give the  
9 reader insight to the needs of the remote tourist  
10 operator.

11                   No. 1: We require undisturbed areas that  
12 can be promoted as wilderness areas. These areas need  
13 to have the timber areas harvested quickly then all  
14 access returned back to the remote status these lands  
15 previously held.

16                   (a) The problem is the taxpayers funding  
17 the lumber roads and by the taxpayer paying for the  
18 roads the public has the full right to use these roads  
19 after completion.

20                   MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Theriault.  
21 Could you speak a little slower, please.

22                   MR. THERIAULT: Okay.

23                   (b) The solution - Let all roads be  
24 financially sponsored by the lumber industry, by  
25 returning to the financial sponsorship of the lumber

1 companies the roads would be privately owned and the  
2 quality of the roads would be greatly diminished.

3 No. 1: Presently with taxpayers money  
4 and MNR guidelines the roads and bridges are so well  
5 built that remote status is hard or impossible to  
6 regain.

7 Question - Why should the taxpayer of  
8 Ontario pay for the lumber companies' roads for the  
9 extraction of timber? The remote outfitter does not  
10 request that the Ontario taxpayer supply him with an  
11 airplane. We find it difficult to understand why the  
12 lumber company is not a profitable business without the  
13 support of the taxpayers' dollars to pay for their  
14 lumber roads.

15 River crossings: Each river crossing  
16 that is built in this province will affect a number of  
17 persons in the following manner.

18 No. 1: Erosion of spawning beds further  
19 downstream will affect all fisheries;

20 No. 2: Access will destroy fisheries in  
21 the immediate area and downstream into remote areas;

22 No. 3: Litter created from access;

23 No. 4: Canoeists will lose the mystique  
24 Life and populations of animals that they normally see  
25 will be gone;



1                   No. 5: Access across the river will be  
2 guaranteed to all and fisheries and hunting potential  
3 will be designated from the access;

4                   No. 6: Increased air, noise and water  
5 pollution from cars, trucks, ATVs and people.

6                   Solutions - No. 1: Environmental  
7 assessment on all river crossings;

8                   No. 2: As few river crossings as  
9 possible;

10                  No. 3: Temporary bridges only;

11                  No. 4: Gates on all bridges that cross  
12 into wilderness areas;

13                  No. 5: Enforcement of posted areas  
14 concerning motorized access be accelerated.

15                  Shoreline reserves: This is a real one  
16 with us and it affects us the most.

17                  No. 1: A 400-foot reserve is totally  
18 inadequate for protection of a remote fisheries. With  
19 all-terrain vehicles even a 2,000-foot reserve is  
20 inadequate.

21                  No. 2: A 400-foot reserve around  
22 shorelines does not bring to account the problem with  
23 lowland creeks draining silt into the lakes. All  
24 creeks leading into the lakes should have a 400-foot  
25 reserve for one mile before the lake to protect the

1 silt contamination from entering the creeks and  
2 entering the lakes. Remember these creeks are your  
3 spawning beds.

4 No. 3: When our guests fly into a lake  
5 and see the cutting within 400 feet of a lake the idea  
6 that the lake is a wilderness area is lost and  
7 diminishes the value of the remote tourism.

8 No. 4: Natural windbreaks control  
9 breeding and feeding areas for water fowl and all  
10 birds.

11 No. 5: Increase spring runoff changes  
12 water levels of lakes, streams and creeks.

13 No. 6: Bear and moose populations  
14 affected by 400-foot reserves. The loss of food alone  
15 will force their relocation or death.

16 Solutions - No. 1: Reserves of up to  
17 five miles for critical lakes;

18 No. 2: Reserves of up to one mile for  
19 all rivers;

20 No. 3: Reserves of up to 2,000 feet for  
21 all creeks;

22 No. 4: Increased penalties for  
23 infractions on harvesting reserves.

24 Lumber roads - All roads leading into the  
25 wilderness should be carefully reviewed for the

1 following reasons:

2 No. 1: Road access will destroy  
3 Ontario's future in the remote tourism business which  
4 is the only tourism business in 1990 that is not  
5 experiencing a down cycle.

6 No. 2: Increased access will only  
7 increase public use which will only increase the  
8 potential threat of fires. The lumber companies agree  
9 to the scenario of increased use and increased fire  
10 problems. If the lumber company reforest an area and  
11 40 years down the road a fire wipes out their  
12 plantation, the lumber companies have to start all  
13 over.

14 No. 4: MNR policy on increased access  
15 and better roads to protect the forest from fires has  
16 been poorly thought out and will backfire.

17 No. 5: Access roads decimate fisheries  
18 and hunting. Northern watershed lakes reproduce slowly  
19 and increased pressure from local anglers will only  
20 destroy fisheries and hunting.

21 No. 6: The MNR are purposely driving  
22 remote tourism in some instances out of business. We  
23 feel there is a personal vendetta rather than a  
24 provincial policy. With the MNR forcing the lumber  
25 companies to build super highways and bridges, the

1 roads will never deteriorate so access into some of the  
2 remote areas is guaranteed forever and the loss of a  
3 remote area will destroy the populations of moose and  
4 respectable fisheries forever.

5 No. 7: The natural flow of wildlife is  
6 disrupted by roads. The migration to nesting areas of  
7 small animals, turtles, toads, frogs, et cetera, and  
8 also the flow of larger animals as well.

9 Solutions - No. 1: Larger reserves on  
10 creeks, rivers and lakes, as much as five miles may be  
11 necessary;

12 No funding from the public for roads,  
13 that is No. 2;

14 No. 3: Gates if necessary;

15 No. 4: Destruction and reforesting major  
16 roadways and secondary and tertiary roads;

17 No. 5: Stiff penalties from the  
18 government for driving over plantations.

19 Timber management - No. 1: Clearcut  
20 methods should be reviewed;

21 No. 2: Winter cutting should be enforced  
22 around sensitive areas;

23 No. 3: Present methods of windrows is  
24 destructive and air pollution is increased in the form  
25 of dust and what is in the area;



1                   No. 4: Aircraft spraying of Roundup and  
2 other dangerous chemicals affects all large animals,  
3 small animals and wild bird populations;

4                   No. 5: Areas that had overmature timber  
5 and the mandatory cutting forced on the lumber  
6 companies by the MNR to harvest these areas at a loss  
7 should be stopped.

8                   Solutions - No. 1: Selective harvesting  
9 should be encourage;

10                  No. 2: Winter cutting in sensitive areas  
11 should be mandatory;

12                  No. 3: The present method of bulldozing  
13 the millions of years of all the topsoil into windrows  
14 and leaving only sand destroys for years the ecosystem  
15 of a forest. Recommend that this present method be  
16 stopped and an alternate method be developed;

17                  No. 4: All spraying be stopped until  
18 studies have been completed on areas that were sprayed  
19 in the last 20 years. 1;

20                  No. 5: Overmature timber should be burnt  
21 through controlled burns and aircraft seeding should be  
22 implemented.

23                  The Province of Ontario will be a  
24 have-not province for future tourism if we have no  
25 remote areas left. The destruction and decimation of

1       our forests at the present rate equals the destruction  
2       of the Amazon rainforest and outcry from concerned  
3       citizens in Canada concerning the destruction of  
4       forests in North America when the same scenario is  
5       happening in their backyard is unbelievable.

6                 Slowing the pace in the cutting may be a  
7       setback in the number of jobs, but in the long term the  
8       harvest of timber will benefit everyone.

9                 The economic impact of the current  
10      practices and manipulation by our own provincial  
11      government has had a profound impact on our business  
12      alone. We have lost millions of dollars of potential  
13      revenue -- future revenue directly resulted by the  
14      lumber industry and the current bureaucrats in the  
15      Ministry of Natural Resources.

16                Our firm, although relatively young, 10  
17      years, was started by my father in 1954 and the numbers  
18      of lakes lost to remote tourism had a very major impact  
19      on the size of our operation and this company will  
20      eventually go out of business as a remote tourism  
21      operation if current practices continue.

22                Within the confines of our business alone  
23      we have to deal with seven different lumber companies,  
24      five different offices of the MNR. The paperwork is  
25      unbelievable just to try and oversee the road

1 management.

2 Please also be aware of the fact that we  
3 are not government sponsored or subsidized. We feel it  
4 is unfair and difficult to compete against a business  
5 that receives hundreds of millions of dollars from the  
6 provincial government for the roads. Even the U.S.  
7 government enforce a 15 per cent tariff on Canadian  
8 softwood because they feel the U.S. mills could not  
9 compete against a subsidized industry. How do you  
10 expect us, a small independent company to compete?

11 Air Ivanhoe's mandate for the future -

12 No. 1: Remote tourism must exist for the  
13 future of our employees, present and/or future  
14 administration of this company;

15 No. 2: The timber companies must exist  
16 for the prosperity of this province;

17 No. 3: The process of harvesting and  
18 reforestation of Ontario's lumber industry must be taken  
19 away from the Ministry of Natural Resources and put  
20 into its own Ministry.

21 To finalize this brief we would like to  
22 say that if the current practices within the MNR and  
23 lumber industry continues we will be forced to move our  
24 business to a province that is receptive to remote  
25 fisheries for the future.

1                   Thank you very much, ladies and  
2 gentlemen.

3                   (applause)

4                   MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
5 Theriault.

6                   Does anyone in the audience want to put a  
7 question to Mr. Theriault?

8                   MR. MARTEL: Just tell me, the five-mile  
9 reserve you are recommending, is that based on  
10 scientific material or is that just because of the  
11 difficulty you encounter with what occurs when access  
12 happens?

13                  MR. THERIAULT: I would put it into a  
14 scenario that as the more motorized vehicles, ATVs --  
15 right now we are watching three miles from the nearest  
16 road that they are accessing through these ATVS into  
17 lakes. We do not have enough enforcement people to  
18 protect the natural fisheries. So if three miles is  
19 inadequate, 400 feet is totally inadequate.

20                  Five miles is off the top of our head as  
21 a number and I don't know if that would be adequate to  
22 protect the resource. So, you know, to put a number  
23 what's going to make it adequate or inadequate, it's  
24 very difficult, and this is I think a decision within  
25 the different ministries and within the Environmental



1       Assessment Board yourself to come up with a number that  
2       you would feel would be adequate. We suggest five  
3       miles.

4                   MR. MARTEL: All right, thank you.

5                   MADAM CHAIR: We heard from a gentleman  
6       this afternoon who was from the Gogama District and he  
7       was a tourist operator as well and he told us that his  
8       business has changed to the point where he isn't  
9       advertising the fishing experience in his lake because  
10      he feels there have been problems with access and  
11      overfishing, that in fact he is promoting a wilderness  
12      experience in some other way rather than promising  
13      people they are going to catch fish.

14                  Do you see the nature of your business to  
15      be one that you are losing business now because of what  
16      has been done to the lakes you operate on?

17                  MR. THERIAULT: I would put it to the  
18      panel that we have gone out and we have, probably most  
19      of us are some of the nicest outpost cabins in northern  
20      Ontario right now and they are not outpost cabins  
21      hearsay, they're cottages in a remote area.

22                  I've got people in the bush right now  
23      said after 10 years in Canada it's the nicest cabin  
24      they have been in, and fishing is a little slow, you  
25      know. So we are spending a lot more money to bring

1       these people into a remote environment.

2                   What they want to see though is remote  
3       status and, you know, if we say they are going to be on  
4       a lake by themselves they don't have four ATVs pull up  
5       and eight guys jump out and throw their boats in the  
6       water.

7                   So we are selling remote status as much  
8       as fisheries and we try encourage that concept, you  
9       know, that we are selling remote fisheries, remote  
10      moose sightings and eagles and osprey. That's --  
11      probably No. 1 is the remote part of it, putting  
12      someone on an airplane. Fishing is important, but it  
13      isn't as important as it was 20 years ago.

14                  MADAM CHAIR: Do you believe that remote  
15      areas for tourism are better protected elsewhere in  
16      Canada in other provinces, or do you believe the  
17      pressure of encroachment is simply more in Ontario?

18                  MR. THERIAULT: Alberta's policies, they  
19      have mandated through the government remote tourism and  
20      it's a provincial policy to maintain remote tourism.  
21      It's within Alberta's guidelines.

22                  Ontario has no guidelines for remote  
23      tourism except within the Districts and the Chapleau  
24      District, which we operate in, has some guidelines.  
25      How long they will be in place is difficult to, you

1 know, difficult to know, but there are other provinces  
2 that are trying to recognize the value, the economic  
3 impact of remote tourism.

4 MADAM CHAIR: And you feel that the  
5 Ministry of Natural Resources provincial guidelines on  
6 tourism values doesn't recognize --

7 MR. THERIAULT: I find the forestry part  
8 of the Ministry of Natural Resources overpower every  
9 other department within the Ministry and so, therefore,  
10 we are not being adequately represented within the  
11 Ministry of Natural Resources.

12 The Ministry of Tourism on one hand  
13 should be the people that we should be dealing with  
14 concerning remote tourism. I don't believe they are  
15 here being represented in front of you.

16 So I would like to see a separate  
17 forestry ministry, which is very common in the rest of  
18 the world, that there is a Ministry of Forestry and let  
19 the rest of the natural resources be controlled through  
20 Natural Resources. I think we would see something  
21 completely different, hopefully.

22 MR. MARTEL: Can you tell me: You said  
23 in Alberta they have got remote. What are some of the  
24 things they are doing to --

25 MR. THERIAULT: Catch and release

1     fisheries are very big in Alberta. There is number of  
2     lakes that have half limits of walleye, no fish over 30  
3     inches allowed to be taken out of lakes.

4                     To promote the wilderness fisheries they  
5     are getting very big dollars for remote fisheries and  
6     they are not allowed to bring fish out of, you know,  
7     out of those lakes and the people of Alberta recognize  
8     that those lakes should be left as remote lakes and  
9     they know that the people, the tourist outfitters that  
10    are using it are not overutilizing or overharvesting  
11    the resource.

12                    We are all for catch and release, most of  
13    our lakes are strictly catch and release. You can eat  
14    fish and bring one fish out.

15                    The provincial government on the other  
16    hand has not ever recognized the last 10 years of our  
17    business being a catch and release. Our guests can't  
18    take fish out of, but anybody else that goes into that  
19    lake can. It's tough to operate.

20                    At least in Alberta I think we're seeing  
21    their strength within the communities that the  
22    operators are operating effectively and maintaining a  
23    tourism value.

24                    MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, could I ask a  
25    question?



1                   MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Hanna. Excuse me,  
2                   Mr. Hanna, I neglected to introduce to the audience  
3                   some of the full-time parties who appear before the  
4                   Board, and I will quickly introduce you to their  
5                   representatives in case they ask you a question, you  
6                   will know who interests they represent.

7                   Ms. Catherine Blastorah represents the  
8                   Ministry of Natural Resources; Mr. Ed Hanna and Dr.  
9                   Terry Quinney represent the Ontario Federation of  
10                  Anglers & Hunters; Ms. Betsy Harvie represents the  
11                  Ministry of the Environment; and Mr. Paul Cassidy  
12                  represents the Ontario Forest Industries Association  
13                  and the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association.

14                 Go ahead, Mr. Hanna.

15                 MR. HANNA: Thank you, Madam Chair.

16                 Mr. Theriault, the Alberta policies that  
17                 you are referring to, you mentioned catch and release,  
18                 you mentioned half limits and you mentioned retaining  
19                 fish in lakes that are over 30 inches.

20                 Would those be the types of policies that  
21                 you would want to see implemented for remote lakes in  
22                 Ontario?

23                 MR. THERIAULT: Definitely I would  
24                 recommend that the tourist outfitter has to be  
25                 basically controlled through the province to manage his

1 fisheries. I would like to see catch and release  
2 remote fisheries for the outpost industry, for  
3 everybody. That is my personal feeling.

4 I know a lot of outfitters don't think  
5 the way I do, but I am all for catch and release, I'm  
6 all for no pike over 30 inches or, you know, there's a  
7 number of issues that can be addressed on remote  
8 fisheries that should have been addressed 20 years ago  
9 concerning take-out limit of 6 pike 20 pounds each. I  
10 mean, to us that's a crime and we wo't handle those  
11 kind of people, we are not interested in their  
12 business, but other people are and they can have them,

13 MR. HANNA: And would it be fair to say  
14 that if that type of control was put in place, that in  
15 the event that someone accessed the lake, you would  
16 want that imposed on them also?

17 MR. THERIAULT: I would definitely agree  
18 that if we had no fish that could be taken from a lake  
19 but you could eat fish on a lake, it would definitely  
20 slow down the number of fish that leave a lake.

21 Ontario has enough lakes to create a  
22 fisheries that would -- that the whole world can enjoy.  
23 Right now in the last 20 years we have watched our  
24 populations of fish go down so low that people aren't  
25 coming to Ontario anymore because the Ontario Ministry

1 of Natural Resources have basically screwed it up by  
2 allowing an overharvesting.

3 Any province that will allow someone to  
4 take out 6 trophy pike and 6 trophy walleye and say  
5 that's your one-day limit has got a problem, and  
6 Manitoba has come along and Alberta and they have  
7 recognized Ontario's problems and, you know, I'm all  
8 for, you know, one pike over 30 inches, one trophy  
9 walleye per person per year. This six limit is -- and  
10 of trophy fish is totally ridiculous.

11 MR. HANNA: And is it fair to say that  
12 implicit in the type of recommendation that you are  
13 making that would require lake-specific management;  
14 that is the way you would want to see it done?

15 MR. THERIAULT: In instances even  
16 districts. In the Chapleau District we have what they  
17 call a quality fishing zone, if it was implemented that  
18 only one fish could come out of those lakes it would  
19 increase our lakes because they would find that the  
20 lakes are going to get better as fisheries not worse.

21 And definitely I think there should be  
22 management, the tourist outfitter should be managed in  
23 some form even by limits, decreasing size of limits.

24 MR. HANNA: And you would see that at  
25 least as a partial means to mitigate some of the

1 overuse concerns you have addressed in your  
2 presentation?

3 MR.THERIAULT: Well, overuse on lakes can  
4 happen even within the tourist industry. These are  
5 very sensitive lakes and we can overfish our own lakes  
6 just as well as the local public can.

7 We run a catch and release policy on a  
8 number of lakes for 10 years, the fishing is getting  
9 better but we have no guarantees that aircraft or  
10 public access won't go in and destroy what we have  
11 tried to create over the last 10 years on a remote  
12 lake.

13 It's sad to say, we are trying to promote  
14 good fisheries and if the roads access those lakes,  
15 then there's nothing left for anybody.

16 MR. HANNA: Thank you very much, Mr.  
17 Theriault. Madam Chair, those are my questions.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
19 Theriault.

20 MR. THERIAULT: Thank you.

21 MR. CASSIDY: I have a few questions.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Oh, Mr. Cassidy?

23 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Theriault, when did you  
24 start your business?

25 MR. THERIAULT: Where did I start?



1 MR. CASSIDY: No, when, what year?

2 MR. THERIAULT: Ivanhoe Limited was  
3 incorporated in 1980.

4 MR. CASSIDY: And that's when the  
5 business actually started?

6 MR. THERIAULT: No, the business was  
7 started in 1954 in Chapleau, Ontario by my father who  
8 ran a company called Theriault Air Service and he ran a  
9 remote tourism operation base out of Chapleau from 1954  
10 to 1972 he had sea plane bases in Wawa --

11 MR. CASSIDY: Do you want to slow down  
12 just a bit. Go ahead.

13 MR. THERIAULT: He had sea plane bases in  
14 Wawa, in Foleyet. I bought the operation in Foleyet in  
15 1980 and incorporated a new company.

16 MR. CASSIDY: Is it fair to say that it  
17 has expanded since it first started in 1954?

18 MR. THERIAULT: I would say it's gone  
19 down since 1954. Well, 1954 everything was remote and  
20 what's left is very small pieces of the pie, lakes that  
21 my Dad would not build outpost camps on in 1954 because  
22 he felt they were inadequate to support a fisheries, we  
23 are calling these our main frame lakes and promoting  
24 catch and release.

25 The major waterways have been accessed

1 and fisheries has been depleted and remoteness to the  
2 point that they are not feasible for someone to want to  
3 come eight hours from Toronto to come up and sit here  
4 and watch a jet ski go down the lake.

5 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. You mentioned The  
6 people coming from Toronto. Is that where most of your  
7 clientele is from?

8 MR. THERIAULT: I would say the bulk of  
9 our clientele is southern Ontario and the northern  
10 parts of the United States.

11 MR. CASSIDY: When you say bulk, can you  
12 give me a ballpark percentage figure of your clientele?

13 MR. THERIAULT: I have never done an  
14 accurate assessment. I do a number of sportsmen's  
15 shows throughout the midwest and Toronto, we've been in  
16 Toronto for 10 years represented, but to put a  
17 percentage on it, it's very difficult.

18 Some weeks we have 50 per cent Americans,  
19 50 per cent Canadians; some weeks it's higher, lower,  
20 but I have never actually sat down and done that kind  
21 of a study.

22 MR. CASSIDY: Okay. Those are my  
23 questions. Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

25 MR. THERIAULT: Thank you.

1 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on  
2 Mr. Ed O'Donnell with the Perry Lake Cottagers  
3 Association?

4 Is Mr. O'Donnell in the audience? -

5 (no response)

6 Is Mr. Larry Reeve with the Timmins Fur  
7 Council here this evening?

8 Mr. Reeve?

9 MR. REEVE: One moment.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Certainly.

11 Good evening, Mr. Reeve.

12 MR. REEVE: (handed)

13 LARRY REEVE, Sworn

14 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Reeve has given to the  
15 Board a three-page written submission. This will be  
16 Exhibit 1355.

17 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1355: Three-page written presentation  
18 submitted by Larry Reeve, Timmins  
Fur Council.

19 MR. REEVE: I represent the Timmins Fur  
20 Council. This submission was a result of a meeting  
21 held on September 6th with the local trappers, this was  
22 a consensus of the trappers at the meeting.

23 Some of the concerns we have. One is  
24 regarding road widths. Marten and fisher are very  
25 reluctant to go near wide roadways, so secondary lumber

1 roads should be kept as narrow as possible. Other game  
2 such as moose are much more vulnerable to hunters on  
3 wide road cuts.

4 Examples of excessive road cuts in our  
5 opinion are Malette's Road from their mill to the  
6 Groundhog River, and another road - these are just  
7 basic examples, not - they are fairly general where the  
8 roads in the area are. There's a road cut also off the  
9 Gibson Lake Road north of Long Lake heading east.

10 In this particular case I'm very familiar  
11 with it because it is on my trap line. The lumber  
12 company in question went to cut a very small area of  
13 bush passing through very prime timber and the  
14 clearance on both sides of the roads of all the  
15 standing timber was, oh, in excess of a hundred feet on  
16 each side of the road which virtually cuts that area  
17 off for trapping of marten and fisher or greatly  
18 reduces any catch you would have on it. This wasn't in  
19 the cutting plans that I saw and this happens fairly  
20 generally throughout the area.

21 The size of cuts. Large clearcuts are  
22 felt to be devastating to trappers. Many trap lines  
23 have suffered great economic hardship while waiting for  
24 timber to regrow to the point which is suitable for  
25 most furbearers. It's approximately 20 years before



1 you really get a good abundance of furbearers back into  
2 an area that has been replanted. We feel that smaller  
3 cuts would greatly reduce the impact on the wildlife  
4 and furbearer population.

5 Another issue brought up at the meeting  
6 was the use of spraying. The very best bush type for  
7 the production and habitat of wildlife is a blend of  
8 many types of trees. The more we move to a single type  
9 of agree in an area the fewer animals will exist.

10 Spraying has limited effects on some types -- some soil  
11 types but is very effective on others.

12 By this, to clarify that point, when you  
13 are in a very clay area with a -- the spray seems to  
14 have a fairly limited effect, but when you are in a  
15 sandy area or an area where deciduous trees, first of  
16 all don't grow that well, the sprays are very, very  
17 effective in these areas and by wiping them out it  
18 reduces the wildlife populations in those areas.

19 Also in some instances spraying close to  
20 water kills the deciduous trees and eliminate the food  
21 supply for the beaver populations. One example brought  
22 up at the meeting, the area near Lipset and Birch Lake  
23 was sprayed in 1968 and it eliminated all the beaver in  
24 the lake or the beaver that were caught were suffering  
25 from malnutrition and were almost dead before they were

1 caught.

2 This was again sprayed after that. We  
3 didn't have an exact year on it and it did the same  
4 thing again, but spraying near these waterways  
5 eliminates the food for the beavers.

6 One thing too with the spraying, a lot of  
7 the times the spraying is done very late in the summer  
8 in this area, again, they were going to be spraying  
9 about three weeks ago. If they spray in these areas at  
10 that time it's too late for the beavers to pack it up  
11 and move and find another location. If it happened in  
12 the spring it possibly would reduce the impact on the  
13 beaver populations.

14 A lot of these cuts when they do spray  
15 them have smaller creeks through them, ditches and the  
16 beaver are knocked out of those also, so it's quite  
17 critical to beaver populations and other animals as  
18 well that deciduous trees remain.

19 Also in cutting the trail closings, the  
20 trappers have a great number of trails around the  
21 woods, when the lumber companies come in they disregard  
22 these trails. In most cases or a lot of cases the  
23 cutting takes place and most of the trapping trails are  
24 made in circle routes; in other words, the trapper  
25 leaves one spot, goes around in a circle and he ends up

1 coming back into another area. You have to do this  
2 just to be -- to do it economically. If you went in a  
3 trail and out, you couldn't possibly exist financially  
4 trapping in that method.

5 When a lumber company blocks one of these  
6 trails, it may mean you have to go in and out one way  
7 until you reopen it again, and it's quite a hardship  
8 for the trapper at that time.

9 We would like to see it implemented that  
10 trails be identified by lumber companies when they do  
11 cut an area and these trails are at least left that the  
12 trapper can pass through and get on his trail again at  
13 the other side of a cut.

14 A lot of these trails also are used by  
15 the general public. I know in my particular trap line  
16 there's quite a few cottages in the area and all summer  
17 long the general public use those for biking and hiking  
18 and other recreational activities. So it's not just  
19 the use of these trails by the trapper.

20 Another item that was brought up was  
21 cutting the bush near trapping cabins. There have been  
22 instances over the last few years where the timber has  
23 been cut right to a trapper's cabin and in the  
24 wintertime up here the winds get pretty cold and the  
25 temperatures drop quite severely and when the cabins

1 are exposed to wind it's almost impossible to heat the  
2 cabins during the cold months.

3 The other problem with it, when they cut  
4 around the cabins the cabins are exposed so the people  
5 can see them and in most cases they end up to be  
6 vandalized or stolen from, so we would like to have a  
7 reserve left around our cabins that it will protect  
8 them from the weather and also from being seen.

9 We also agree with most people that I  
10 have heard at the hearing so far about cutting near  
11 waterways. We would like to see at least a 300-foot  
12 reserve on lakes and rivers and along the cold water  
13 fisheries. Not only is it as a cover for wildlife it  
14 provides -- it keeps the water temperatures in the lake  
15 cooler, it protects the lakes from erosion and it just  
16 generally has a better appearance to have trees around  
17 a lake.

18 It's not much fun fishing on a lake that  
19 is cut totally around. Some of the examples of cutting  
20 right up to lakes are the two lakes on either side of  
21 Meechie Lake in the southern part of this area. There  
22 are many others also.

23 Again, one of the things that seem to be  
24 disturbing everyone including ourselves are the stream  
25 and water crossings. The stream and river crossings



1        seem to take place all the time in the shallowest area  
2        the lumber companies can find which usually are  
3        spawning beds for fish. This damages the spawning beds  
4        and reduces the fish populations in the adjoining  
5        adjoining lakes.

6                    One example we know of this is crossing  
7        the Shawmere River three miles below Rainy Lake. There  
8        are many others of these also but we just put in a  
9        couple to verify what we mean.

10                   Environmental pollution. Many operators  
11        dump oil out of their equipment on the ground and  
12        discard the containers in the bush. This oil finally  
13        finds its way into lakes and streams. They should be  
14        restricted from practising or doing this practice  
15        because it seems to be a fairly general going on.

16                   Along with this, which isn't included in  
17        our brief, is the public pollution of our woodlands.  
18        Just about every trapper on his trap line when he goes  
19        out comes backs with a truckload of garbage and it's  
20        mostly from the general public that use the lakes for  
21        camping, fishing and so on. The fine that we have on  
22        pollution or throwing garbage in the bush is ludicrous,  
23        it should be brought up to a level which will cause  
24        people to think more about the practices they are doing  
25        and it should be enforced.

1                   Private land cutting was another item  
2           that came up. There should be some type of control  
3           over private land cutting. Permits for cutting should  
4           not be given until planting plans are in place.  
5           Private land cutting practices give the whole  
6           industry -- the woods industry a bad name.

7                   Example of this is Hoof Lake area which  
8           was cut many years ago and there has been no  
9           regeneration whatsoever and it's likely going to take  
10          many, many, many years for it to come back.

11                   It doesn't take too long for  
12          reforestation to at least show, but when you go through  
13          these areas of private cutting that are left barren for  
14          many, many years people really don't understand. They  
15          look at the woods industries for this and, in most  
16          cases, it isn't their fault.

17                   One thing in our immediate area is the  
18          wasteful practices carried on by lumber companies.  
19          Companies should be encouraged to use as much of the  
20          wood as possible. One example of this would be  
21          chipping. In many cases lesser grade logs or part  
22          loads of logs are left behind. This is not only  
23          wasteful but it's an eye sore. I think if you ever  
24          took a drive south of South Porcupine through the  
25          cutting in that area you can go for about 40 miles and

1 see perfect examples of what we mean. It's a shame  
2 that it seems that we can waste more lumber, I think,  
3 than a lot of countries would ever have.

4           Scarification. This practice is done  
5 basically to make easier planting. It also removes a  
6 lot of the good surface soils and the large piles left  
7 behind are also obstacles for human and animals  
8 travelling across them.

9           I think I heard this referred to earlier  
10 in the evening as windrows in a lot of cases. These  
11 are very, very difficult to cross, especially if you  
12 are a trapper and they're dandy if you are going down  
13 them, but if you have to cross them they are almost  
14 impenetrable if you have several and you want to go  
15 over to an area to trap.

16           They used -- there is other ways of doing  
17 it. I heard of mulching the surface and leaving it and  
18 I know down the Gogama area I have seen some of that  
19 and it's far superior to these humongous windrows or  
20 piles that they leave in the areas around here. I  
21 think this type of practice should be stopped.

22           In closing, we the Timmins Fur Council  
23 are very concerned about the environment. We have  
24 worked on various habitat improvement projects in the  
25 Timmins District: The planting of wild clover for the

1 past three years along primary access roads for forage  
2 and erosion control, introduction of wild rice into  
3 district water bodies for habitat improvement, and the  
4 preservication of the economy, spawning bed improvement  
5 projects since 1987. We have been able not only to  
6 take but to put back into the northern resources.

7 We would wish that you would consider  
8 these proposals that we have and consider them in your  
9 future plans.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
11 Reeve. The Board will certainly take your comments  
12 into consideration.

13 Does anyone have a question for Mr.  
14 Reeve?

15 MR. MORANDIN: Excuse me, I have a  
16 question.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir?

18 MR. MORANDIN: You were saying that on  
19 right-of-ways marten and fisher trapping isn't as good  
20 if they are wide?

21 MR. REEVE: That's right.

22 MR. MORANDIN: I don't quite understand  
23 that. Where do you set your traps, in standing timber  
24 or in wedges?

25 MR. REEVE: In standing timber.



1                   MR. MORANDIN: How far off the  
2 right-of-way?

3                   MR. REEVE: Generally within sight.

4                   MR. MORANDIN: Within sight. So if you  
5 went further into the standing timber three or four  
6 hundred feet, you would probably be better off; is that  
7 not fair?

8                   MR. REEVE: Well, what happens marten  
9 tend to come out to an opening, any type of an opening  
10 they will shy away from. They will cross a narrow  
11 roadway. What it does, it interrupts their migration  
12 pattern, like, when they want to move from one area to  
13 another, they are very, very reluctant to cross any  
14 type of a major opening, and this is where the problem  
15 is.

16                  MR. MORANDIN: You set traps on both  
17 sides of the road?

18                  MR. REEVE: You do, but they don't want  
19 to come to them. They'll stay well back in the bush.

20                  MR. MORANDIN: Yeah.

21                  MR. REEVE: Now, where we have existing  
22 trails, now the perfect example of what I'm referring  
23 is the road going to my camp. It used to be a narrow  
24 road, big enough for a truck and there was no problem  
25 with a truck. When it was cut, it was cut out about a

1       hundred feet each side of the road. I used to catch 15  
2       to 20 marten off that road, now I'd be lucky to catch  
3       one or two. It's not because the marten aren't there,  
4       it's because they won't approach it.

5                       Now, the original roadway was maintained  
6       by myself and a fellow that trapped with me for 15  
7       years, and it was destroyed in one shot and it wasn't  
8       on the planned cut.

9                       MADAM CHAIR: Yes, the gentleman in the  
10      back?

11                      MR. RYAN: I would also like to say that  
12      his point is not only roads, but it's also railway road  
13      tracks, because they cut out big areas too. I've  
14      noticed that. We were trapping --

15                      THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, could you come  
16      to a microphone.

17                      MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Sir, could I ask you  
18      to step up to the microphone.

19                      MR. RYAN: Yeah. We were trapping up by  
20      the Chapleau Game Reserve and the boundary - like, just  
21      to prove his point that major openings, like roadways,  
22      train lines and stuff, the marten won't even cross.  
23      They would be all kinds on the other side and we  
24      weren't allowed to trap on that side because it's a  
25      game reserve, and you go across the street and you

1 wouldn't find nothing.

2 So, like, it's things like this do --  
3 caribou are the same thing. Caribou will never cross  
4 major openings, they avoid it and we will eventually  
5 eliminate them.

6 MR. REEVE: You have to consider too  
7 these larger openings, especially in the moose season,  
8 if you come down a smaller road and there's a moose  
9 standing there he's got to make about five steps to get  
10 into cover. When you come down a roadway that's been  
11 opened up to be 200, 300 feet across it greatly  
12 eliminates the chances and it's very hard on game in  
13 general.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions?

15 (no response)

16 All right. Thank you very much, Mr.  
17 Reeve.

18 Oh, Mr. Hanna?

19 MR. HANNA: Madam Chair, yes, I have got  
20 some questions.

21 Mr. Reeve, I appreciate very much the  
22 points and the way you've laid them out, I think it was  
23 useful to follow your presentation.

24 The questions I want to ask you is on the  
25 number of the points you've raised as to the specific

1 actions that you would like to see to address the  
2 concerns you've raised.

3 So I would like to go through them and  
4 just find out specifically what you would like this  
5 Board to do to address your concern?

6 So if we can just go through them and I  
7 just want to make sure I understand what it is you are  
8 asking the Board to consider.

9 First of all with road widths, in the  
10 current design standards for roads there is a minimum  
11 right-of-way.

12 MR. REEVE: That's right,

13 MR. HANNA: Is that minimum right-of-way  
14 width a problem for you, would you want it narrower  
15 than that, wider than that, I'm just trying to find  
16 out, first of all, what is acceptable?

17 MR. REEVE: Okay. We would like it as  
18 narrow as possible, whatever the truck needs to pass  
19 out of an area, and the narrower it is the better, so  
20 the minimum width for a truck to travel.

21 MR. HANNA: Okay. Now, the second point  
22 you had raised was large clearcuts and you mentioned  
23 the fact that it takes a long time for recovery before  
24 the species that you're after in terms of trapping come  
25 back plus the other wildlife species.



1                   And you said one of the concerns was  
2       large clearcuts. What is a large clearcut and what's  
3       an acceptable clearcut for you?

4                   MR. REEVE: Okay, size. Hmmm!!!

5                   MR. HANNA: Well, you describe it in what  
6       terms are most appropriate to you in terms of your  
7       interest?

8                   MR. REEVE: Four city blocks would be a  
9       reasonable clearcut, and then a buffer zone and then  
10      possibly another one, either a block cut or a strip  
11      cut, but some buffer zone for the animals to survive  
12      while the replanted forest comes up.

13                  Now, another thing with the -- like I was  
14      saying, till the forest comes up, I've seen them do  
15      block cuts in different areas and before the growing  
16      timber is enough to protect the game the other blocks  
17      are taken out. Now, they have to be left until the new  
18      growth at least will support wildlife.

19                  MR. HANNA: And so based on what you have  
20      told us that would be in the order of a 20-year return  
21      cut?

22                  MR. REEVE: Very close to that, yes. It  
23      will depend on your tree type and, you know, the type  
24      of trees that are planted, but once a tree reaches 15  
25      to 20 feet high, then it's safe to cut the other.

1                   MR. HANNA: Has it been your experience  
2                   that large clearcuts lead to the local overharvesting  
3                   of game, particularly moose?

4                   MR. REEVE: Moose, yes, definitely.

5                   MR. HANNA: And is there a way that you  
6                   see to try to deal with this potential -- well, No. 1,  
7                   do you think it's good that that sort of overharvest on  
8                   a local level should occur or do you feel in the  
9                   overall picture it really doesn't matter?

10                  MR. REEVE: You should never overharvest  
11                  any animal. Any trapper would know that it's not  
12                  something you do, in no one's interest.

13                  MR. HANNA: Okay. And is there a  
14                  procedure -- well, perhaps I will put a specific  
15                  proposal to you and see if this would be reasonable in  
16                  your view.

17                  Would you think it would be reasonable to  
18                  attempt, in terms of harvest controls at least,  
19                  particularly where new areas are accessed or large  
20                  clearcuts are put in, for reasons that are difficult to  
21                  control that there might be areas -- more area-specific  
22                  harvest regulation?

23                  MR. REEVE: By area-specific which do  
24                  you --

25                  MR. HANNA: Well, for example, you have

1       accessed a new road into a new area and you put a limit  
2       in terms of the number of moose that come out of that  
3       road on an annual basis?

4                   MR. REEVE:  If it was cut properly I  
5       think your limit would limit itself.  As long as the  
6       animals have cover they will manage to get along.  It's  
7       mostly the large cuts where they are exposed for large  
8       periods of time, that is where the problem seems to  
9       come in.

10                   MR. HANNA:  The third point that you  
11       raised was sprays and you had mentioned the concern of  
12       sprays with respect to particularly beaver along  
13       riparian zones, the edges of the water and the lack of  
14       food left remaining for them.

15                   How large of a buffer would you want to  
16       see in terms of the deciduous vegetation around  
17       potential areas for beaver to deal with your concern?

18                   MR. REEVE:  At least 300 yards.

19                   MR. HANNA:  You had mentioned also the  
20       concern of exposure of trapper's cabins due to cutting  
21       both in terms of the weather and in terms of vandalism.

22                   Again, you weren't specific in terms of  
23       what sort of reserve that you would want to see in that  
24       circumstance.  Do you have a specific buffer?

25                   MR. REEVE:  It's going to depend on your

1 timber type and so on also. If you were in fairly  
2 heavy bush it could possibly be a couple of hundred  
3 yards. Now, if you're in fairly open bush it would  
4 have to be more. As long as the cabin is protected  
5 from the elements, I think that would have to be judged  
6 on a case-by-case basis.

7 MR. HANNA: The next point was the stream  
8 and river crossings, and you had mentioned that  
9 typically the stream and river crossings go at the  
10 shallowest areas which are also ideal spawning beds.  
11 What is the alternative?

12 MR. REEVE: Well, they should cross first  
13 of all in an area that is deeper, where the water is  
14 slower. A proper culvert must be put in to take the  
15 flow, that it doesn't wash out with spring runoff, and  
16 definitely not in an area of low water or gravel areas.

17 MR. HANNA: And is it your experience  
18 that these areas are fairly easy to detect in the field  
19 by moderately competent, moderately trained people, it  
20 doesn't require high level skill and training?

21 MR. REEVE: River crossing areas?

22 MR. HANNA: These areas that would be  
23 potential spawning beds that you would want to be  
24 avoided?

25 MR. REEVE: Any area in a stream or river



1       that has gravel is a potential spawning bed.

2                   MR. HANNA: The last matter that I'd ask  
3       you about is on the matter of wasteful practices.

4                   I think you're aware that the Ontario  
5       Federation of Anglers & Hunters has put in its  
6       suggestions to the Board in terms of things they may  
7       consider in their decision is specific reporting  
8       practices by the forest company after harvesting has  
9       taken place in terms of wood utilization.

10                  That's one way that we're proposing to  
11       deal with it. No. 1, does that sound like a reasonable  
12       way to deal with it, and have you got another way to  
13       deal with it that the Board should consider?

14                  Those are two questions there.

15                  MR. REEVE: Well, it seems right now that  
16       lumber companies pay stumpage and then after that they  
17       can do with the timber what they want. There should be  
18       some type of a system set up, what they leave behind  
19       there is also a fine for if it's wasted.

20                  MR. HANNA: Q. You're aware that stumpage  
21       is usually paid at the mill rather than in the forest?

22                  MR. REEVE: No, I'm not.

23                  MR. HANNA: Those are my questions, Madam  
24       Chair.

25                  MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

1       Reeve.

2                   MR. MARTEL: I have one.

3                   MADAM CHAIR: Oh, excuse me, Mr. Martel  
4       has a question.

5                   MR. MARTEL: I have a question, because I  
6       think we're getting -- on clearcuts and trapping. My  
7       understanding from what I have heard, and maybe I  
8       haven't got it all straight yet, is that much of the  
9       trapping occurs near water and that the effects of  
10      clearcutting - I think I am correct and maybe somebody  
11      from MNR might want to correct me - aren't that  
12      devastating because much -- there are buffers left and  
13      reserves left and, therefore, the effects of  
14      clearcutting on trap lines aren't that great?

15                  You're suggesting rather strongly that  
16      clearcutting in fact has a devastating effect which can  
17      last up to 20 years on a trapper.

18                  MR. REEVE: Only a small amount -- well,  
19      not a small amount, I would say about more than half of  
20      your animals are taken along water; your marten, your  
21      mink, your muskrat and otter are taken along waterways.

22                  Your wolf, your fox, marten, fisher are  
23      taken basically away from the waters. Fisher are a  
24      little more abundant near water but they're just as  
25      abundant away from water.

1 Right at the present time if you had to  
2 take the animals that pay the trapper's bills - while  
3 they are never paid - but as close -- helps to pay the  
4 bills, it would be the marten and the mink, and most of  
5 it being marten in this area. So the marten are a  
6 timber animal, they are not a water animal.

7 MR. MARTEL: All right, thank you.

8 MR. HANNA: Mr. Martel, just so that I'm  
9 clear, I thought I heard marten both near the water and  
10 away from the water.

11 MR. REEVE: Mink are a water animal.

12 MR. HANNA: Could you just list off the  
13 ones that are close to the water again, Mr. Reeve?

14 MR. REEVE: Mink, muskrat, otter, beaver.

15 MR. HANNA: Thank you.

16 MR. REEVE: Now, fisher will follow  
17 waterways more often, but they aren't a water animal.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have a question now,  
19 Ms. Blastorah?

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, Mrs. Koven, I just  
21 wanted to clarify one matter.

22 You mentioned that you felt that road  
23 widths for haul roads should not be wider than is  
24 required for the passage of a truck. Can I assume when  
25 you say that that you intend the safe passage of that

1 vehicle?

2 MR. REEVE: Oh, definitely.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: So safety considerations  
4 would come in as well?

5 MR. REEVE: Definitely.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.  
8 Reeve.

9 MR. REEVE: Thank you.

10 MADAM CHAIR: John Brownshill?

11 (no response)

12 Is Reverend Brownshill here?

13 (no response)

14 MR. CASSIDY: I understand that Mr.  
15 O'Donnell has arrived.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Ed O'Donnell from  
17 the Perry Lake Cottagers Association here?

18 Mr. O'Donnell?

19 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Would you like to give your  
21 presentation now?

22 Good evening, Mr. O'Donnell.

23 MR. O'DONNELL: Good evening.

24 ED O'DONNELL, Sworn

25 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have a written



1 submission?

2 MR. O'DONNELL: (handed)

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very  
4 much.

5 Mr. O'Donnell has given the Board a  
6 written submission consisting of two separate parts.  
7 We will give this Exhibit No. 1356A and B.

8 Exhibit No. 1356A is a ten-page  
9 submission by the Perry Lake Cottagers Association to  
10 the Timber Management Hearing dated September the 12th.

11 And Exhibit 1356B is a 15-page report  
12 authored by G. Sheehy, an environmental biologist with  
13 M.M. Dillon Limited, a Toronto consulting firm. And  
14 this report was done for the Perry Lake Cottagers  
15 Association; is that correct, Mr. O'Donnell?

16 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

18 Excuse me, the date of this report is  
19 January the 4th, 1980.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1356A: Ten-page written presentation  
21 submitted by Ed O'Donnell, Perry  
Lake Cottagers Association.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1356B: 15-page report authored by G.  
23 Sheehy, environmental biologist,  
M.M. Dillon Limited, dated  
24 January 4, 1980.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

1                   MR. O'DONNELL: Start with the location.  
2       Perry Lake is in Michaud Township a quarter mile south  
3       of Highway 101, 18 miles east of Matheson and 30 miles  
4       west of the Quebec border. It is some 12 miles south  
5       of Lake Abitibi which extends more than 50 miles  
6       east/west and is what now remains of the vast Lake  
7       Ojibway Barrow created following the retreat of the  
8       last glacial period.

9                   The area is on a high sand ridge  
10      extending east/west and including large parts of the  
11      Townships of Michaud, McCool, Garrison, Thackery,  
12      Harker --

13                  MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Donnell, could I ask  
14      you to read just a little slower, please, for the court  
15      reporter.

16                  MR. O'DONNELL: Okay.

17                  MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

18                  MR. O'DONNELL: And the Wagoshage Indian  
19      Reserve. The area was burnt over in the Matheson fire  
20      of 1916 and subjected to considerable erosion and  
21      duning a result of the loss of forest cover. This has  
22      since been fairly stabilized by the growth of forest  
23      cover.

24                  Much of the forest stand is jack pine.  
25      Trees are generally from 40 years to 70 years old.

1 Some ridges are covered with birch and poplar. There  
2 are many areas low with swamps which have a mixture of  
3 scrub, much of it the unsavoury tag alder. There are  
4 some rock outcrops in the area, but most of it is under  
5 a deep layer of overburden that disturb Porcupine fault  
6 with a number of secondary faults radiating from it  
7 runs east/west through the area. One of these, the  
8 Pipestone fault passes beneath Perry Lake.

9 Perry Lake is a deep glacial lake --  
10 sorry, deep glacial kettle lake, it is spring fed. It  
11 is drained by one creek, but no creek feeds it. All  
12 its water comes from springs or from the sky directly.  
13 The water is pure, clear and with an emerald hue.  
14 Persons who have viewed this lake will attest to its  
15 unusual beauty.

16 I have now got maps showing the location  
17 of Perry Lake and a second map showing the geological  
18 structure of the Perry Lake area with the Pipestone  
19 fault running through it.

20 Perry Lake Cottagers Association, called  
21 the PLCMR. CARON: There are approximately 40 privately  
22 owned cottages and one commercial tourist lodge with  
23 fly-in service on Perry Lake. The PLCA was formed in  
24 1978 as a result of mounting concern among cottagers  
25 over the degradation of the surrounding area, due for

1 the greater part to the stepped-up activities of the  
2 logging operators. It is the aim of the PLCA to do its  
3 utmost to protect the quality of Perry Lake and the  
4 area surrounding it from the negative effects that have  
5 accompanied logging operations in this region over the  
6 recent past and which are now upon our doorstep.

7 The PLCA comprizes the majority of the  
8 cottagers on Perry Lake. In the matter of safeguarding  
9 the quality of Perry Lake and surroundings, it  
10 represents all the cottagers.

11 Munro Lake nearby has some 70 cottages.  
12 Recently an association was formed to represent their  
13 interests which are similar to our own. Preliminary  
14 steps are now being taken which may lead to an  
15 amalgamation of the two associations and include  
16 cottagers from smaller lakes such as Blueberry,  
17 Claudine, Huett.

18 The PLCA hasn't entered into discussions  
19 with the Ministry of Natural Resources since early 1979  
20 and in an effort to arrive at an agreement covering the  
21 extent and the methods to be employed in any logging  
22 operations to be conducted in the area which would  
23 affect Perry Lake and its surroundings, including the  
24 wildlife that inhabits the region.

25 The PLCA maintains that it has a



1 legitimate right and responsibility to do what it can  
2 to protect the environment and it regards its position  
3 as a small part of a great global response to some of  
4 the alarming and self destructive practices that are in  
5 present use in the extraction of our earth's resources.

6 MNR land use guidelines. In preparation  
7 for the timber management plan for the Watabeag  
8 Management Unit the MNR issued a number of  
9 publications; kirkland Lake District land use  
10 Guidelines, Kirkland Lake District Land Use Plan,  
11 background information, Northeastern Ontario Strategic  
12 Land Use Plan, proposed, approved, maps, open houses.

13 Throughout they acknowledged the  
14 ownership by all the people of Ontario of Crown land,  
15 its resources and its wildlife. They recognize the  
16 rights of local and traditional users, they recognize  
17 the importance of long-range planning to meet the needs  
18 of the tourist industry whose contribution to the we  
19 will-being of the north is considerable, long term and  
20 capable of growth. They acknowledge that there are  
21 many environmental issues to be solved. They state  
22 that they will actively involve local people and  
23 traditional users in the preparation of the plans.

24 While acknowledging the complexity of  
25 arriving at a plan acceptable to all the various users,

1     they assure us that the public good will take  
2     precedence over the private good. In general, these  
3     publications appear to be well researched and the  
4     product of a lot of hard work. If the guidelines and  
5     assurances contained therein were being carried out in  
6     actual fact, the future of our forests, wildlife,  
7     resources and our people would not seem so bleak as it  
8     now does.

9                     So in 1979 we had the Dillon Report.  
10    This is what I have to say about it. Dillon Report,  
11    1980.

12                    In 1979 the PLCA commissioned the  
13    consulting firm of M.M. Dillon Limited of Toronto to  
14    conduct a study of the area surrounding Perry Lake,  
15    principally the Township of Michaud, McCool, Munro and,  
16    to a lesser degree, Geibord and Garrison.

17                    They were required to project the impacts  
18    short and long term that would be expected should  
19    logging operations take place in the vicinity of Perry  
20    Lake. The Dillon firm made a thorough study of the  
21    matter, they consulted with MNR personnel and made use  
22    of all the publications and maps available at that  
23    time. They consulted with the PLCA members and the  
24    public, they made use of photos, took photos of their  
25    own, they conducted their on-site study using four by

1 four vehicle and aircraft. Using the wide range of  
2 information they were able to gather and their own  
3 expertise in the field, they compiled a reported. This  
4 is the Dillon Report.

5 Copies of the Dillon Report were  
6 submitted to the MNR. At that time, 1980, the MNR  
7 officials agreed to abide by the recommendations of the  
8 Dillon Report at least until 1985. They stated at that  
9 time they would like to go over it with the PLCA,  
10 review its recommendations with us with a view to  
11 possible modifications after a five-year lapse. This  
12 has never been done.

13 By the summer of 1986 logging operations  
14 were being carried on using methods devastating to the  
15 environment and to the area affecting Perry Lake. This  
16 continued into 1988 without one word from MNR to the  
17 PLCA and it remained for us to contact them.

18 MNR officials made plain their annoyance  
19 at having to be bothered with what they treated as an  
20 outside interference, but they did meet with us and  
21 while the negotiations went on the clearcutting went  
22 on. Today the cutting has extended far inside the  
23 perimeter established by the PLCA, the recommendations  
24 of the Dillon Report and even over areas identified by  
25 the MNR as sensitive area, no-cut.

1 MNR strategies. It seems to us that the  
2 MNR is determined to have cut down the forests  
3 regardless of any other considerations and is prepared  
4 to resort to any tactics in order to achieve this end.  
5 Here are some of the methods used:

6 1. Going ahead with cutting without  
7 consulting known users of the resources and other  
8 legitimate interested parties;

9 2. Proceeding with cutting in disputed  
10 zones while negotiations are going on;

11 3. Using slick and expensive advertising  
12 to condition the public to accept what is being done as  
13 beneficial;

14 4. Withholding vital information which  
15 might interfere with their own -- with their plans to  
16 harvest;

17 5. Trying to portray persons interested  
18 in environmental protection as busybodies who are  
19 meddling in affairs beyond their scope and threatening  
20 the bread and butter of people of the north;

21 6. Misrepresenting to the public the  
22 position and aims of groups such as the PLCA;

23 7. Manipulating figures to convey a  
24 false picture of the economic benefits that result from  
25 logging operations.



1                   Forest topsoil, erosion, dunes. It is  
2   acknowledged by all concerns that the Perry Lake and  
3   area around it, being largely sand, is a very fragile  
4   area. Removal of the forest cover will put this area  
5   at grave risk. The MNR maintains that they will not  
6   expose the area to risk.

7                   The PLCA has studied the means proposed  
8   by MNR to achieve this including - and these proposals  
9   are quoted from them: Winter cutting, interspersed  
10  80-hectare blocks clearcutting, use of light equipment,  
11  taking care around obvious dunes or blowsand sites,  
12  regeneration of the forest within a specified period.

13                  The PLCA has witnessed logging operations  
14  going on at present, some of it within the area  
15  affecting Perry Lake, the area in dispute. What we see  
16  is: Winter cutting and summer cutting; very large  
17  cut-over areas; the use of the same equipment as used  
18  elsewhere - light equipment, Hmmm! - replacement of the  
19  forest with a plantation with varying success, time  
20  will tell how much; topsoil ripped and torn by  
21  skidders, bulldozers; mounds and ridges pushed up;  
22  erosion on the hillsides; creeks blocked by bulldozed  
23  trees, sand, rock; some areas littered with oil, cans,  
24  worn-out tires, debris; cutting right to the shoreline  
25  in some cases.

1                   And we ask the MNR how they propose to  
2       convince the operator of a skidder or a feller buncher  
3       to take care around obvious dunes or blowsand sites,  
4       especially during a winter cut. Everything we have  
5       seen so far indicates that despite the assurances of  
6       the MNR that logging as proposed in their plan poses no  
7       threat to our environment, if that logging is permitted  
8       to take place Perry Lake and surroundings is indeed  
9       being placed at grave risk.

10                  The loggers will proceed to a new  
11       forest -- the loggers will proceed to new forests to  
12       conquer while they last. The MNR officials will be  
13       soft-soaping the public in a new area and the cottagers  
14       and all those who derive enjoyment from this beautiful  
15       area will be left with the desecration and the  
16       realization that they got taken.

17                  Wildlife. Logging operations by the  
18       present methods are destroying millions of animals,  
19       birds and fish. The destruction is accelerating. Some  
20       links of the wildlife chain will certainly go on the  
21       endangered list and soon.

22                  The MNR claims to be doing what it can to  
23       deal with this disaster. It has implemented a number  
24       of programs aimed at protecting certain high profile  
25       species such as moose, bear, lake trout. It tries to

1 do this by placing various restrictions on hunting or  
2 fishing the threatened species. Its efforts will have  
3 very -- its efforts will have very little success if  
4 --any because they fail to place the restrictions where  
5 they belong, on the methods used and the enormous scale  
6 of the logging operations.

7 They juggle the moose season around so  
8 that it will take place after the rut, ignoring the  
9 fact that they are thereby requiring outfitters who  
10 offer fly-in moose hunting to fly in the inclement -  
11 ah, I made a boo-booboo with the typewriter here - in  
12 the inclement weather and often dangerously - I did  
13 have it right, sorry - in the inclement and often  
14 dangerous late fall weather.

15 They experiment with licensing systems  
16 such as the present tag system which succeeds in  
17 aggravating hunters but do little for the moose. They  
18 are now pushing a bear management system down the  
19 outfitters' throats, telling them it is good for them,  
20 but they are not doing anything that might restrict the  
21 logging practices which are chiefly to blame for the  
22 fiasco.

23 Logging may produce browse for the moose  
24 to eat, but with so many large clearcuts and so many  
25 logging roads to the centre of the diminishing patches

1 of forest the terrified animals have no place to hide.  
2 The number of cows with no calf is on the increase.  
3 Why? Is it because they are shot by hunters who have  
4 no adult tag, is it because they have injected too many  
5 chemicals used in the MNR's spray programs to kill  
6 insects and/or trees, is it that they are so terrified  
7 by the racket day and night of machinery and the ATVs  
8 running up and down the logging roads?

9 Bears are being wiped out while in  
10 hibernation. The machinery now being used to cut down  
11 the forests or to prepare sites for reforestation do it  
12 in a number of ways. They are sliced, mangled,  
13 crushed, exposed to freezing starvation or simply  
14 affixiated in their dens.

15 Millions of birds and small animals who  
16 lie in the trees are slaughtered as the clearcutting  
17 goes on day and night. The eggs, fledglings or baby  
18 animals cannot escape their nests as they come crashing  
19 down and the parents stay to defend them and die.  
20 There is an increase in the crow population, they have  
21 a lot of scavenging to do.

22 The fish, in particular the speckled  
23 trout, are losing their battle for survival in the  
24 plugged and polluted streams that often cease to be  
25 streams. While our wildlife is vanishing, the MNR is



1 looking everywhere for the cause, everywhere except  
2 where they know it really is, the present methods of  
3 harvesting our natural resources.

4 The PLCA is trying to ensure that a  
5 measure of the safety for some of the beleaguered  
6 wildlife in our area.

7 Water. The water level of Perry Lake has  
8 dropped over the past few years. It is likely that the  
9 water table has dropped as we will. Nobody knows for  
10 sure what the cause is. The PLCA suggests that it  
11 could we will be the logging that has taken place in  
12 the area. It is the only new factor introduced into  
13 the equation, but we are not sure.

14 The MNR insists it is in no way due to  
15 the logging operations. They refer to fluctuations,  
16 but the bottom line is a lower lake level. Have they  
17 made an honest effort to find the cause?

18 Recently I personally wrote a letter to  
19 the Minister of the Environment, Jim Bradley,  
20 expressing my concern over the drop of the level of  
21 Perry Lake, his answer left my head spinning. I will  
22 read the part that deals with that.

23 "With respect to your second concern  
24 about the decreasing water levels of  
25 Perry Lake, staff of my lake management

1 studies unit at the Dorcette Research  
2 Centre have provided me with advice  
3 regarding effects of logging on water  
4 levels and on Perry Lake in particular.  
5 Their review indicates that logging in  
6 the area is not responsible for the  
7 decreasing water level in Perry Lake.  
8 Perry Lake is dependent on groundwater,  
9 however, the effects of logging on  
10 groundwater levels are the opposite of  
11 what you have described. Water levels  
12 normally rise as a result of clearcutting  
13 because more water infiltrates into the  
14 ground when there is little vegetation to  
15 intercept it. The lower water level of  
16 Perry Lake can most likely be attributed  
17 to a decrease in precipitation over the  
18 past couple of years."

19 Using this line of reasoning one would  
20 expect to find a lush green tropical forest in the  
21 California dust bowl and the Sahara Desert.

22 The PLCA suggests that all logging should  
23 be stopped in the disputed area until the matter of the  
24 effects of logging in that area upon the levels and  
25 quality of water levels and water in Perry Lake is

1 thoroughly researched and understood by all concerned.

2 Economic impact. Nobody questions the  
3 importance of the forest-related industries to northern  
4 Ontario, but it should be borne in mind that there are  
5 other industries and interests that depend upon the  
6 forests. The PLCA is not a threat to the well-being of  
- 7 any forest-related industry. As much as anybody, we  
8 are looking for a balance.

9 When depicting our position the MNR  
10 portrays it as an attempt to deprive the logging  
11 operator of over 30 square miles of timberland. This  
12 is a false picture. I have a map but it's too small to  
13 show to the people.

14 When showing the economic benefits of  
15 logging, the MNR adds the credits to the debits to  
16 arrive at a false picture. I will show you that, I  
17 will read it to you.

18 This is from a letter written to the then  
19 secretary of our association, Bill Allen in February of  
20 1979 by the then superintendent of the MNR branch at  
21 Swastika, and it carried with it sort of a question and  
22 answer presentation by members of his staff.

23 In answer to the economic benefits that  
24 accrued from logging of 200 acres, this is how they put  
25 it:

1 "Proposal 6. The economic impact of this  
2 yearly cut is as follows: 200 acres at  
3 15 cords per acre equals 3,000 cords;  
4 Crown stumpage, \$15,000 dollars; logging  
5 costs, \$120,000; logging revenue,  
6 \$150,000; reforestation, \$14,000."

7 Then he adds them all up, comes to  
8 \$299,000 and then he says:

9 "This amount of money would go into the  
10 economy each year."

11 Now, what the man has done, he has taken  
12 all the credits and the debits and added them together.  
13 Now, if you ever try to run a business like that you  
14 are going to go under awful fast. If he had done this  
15 correctly he would find that the benefits were \$1,000.  
16 \$150,000 on one side from which you would subtract  
17 \$149,000.

18 This is not the only occasion where I  
19 have seen numbers, figures and facts juggled in order  
20 to present a picture that suited the purpose of MNR and  
21 the people that want to cut down the forests regardless  
22 of anything else.

23 Compromise. The PLCA is seeking a  
24 compromise with the MNR. We have outlined a zone in  
25 which any logging we are certain will affect Perry Lake



1 but there may be a way of conducting a selective  
2 harvest in this zone which will minimize the impact.  
3 We suggest the use of small equipment and horses in  
4 this zone.

5 At first MNR officials scoffed at the  
6 idea, lately they have been begun to listen. It could  
7 provide long-term employment for the right persons  
8 using well-planned procedures, it could work. We  
9 request a stop on clearcut logging in the disputed zone  
10 while the terms of this agreement are being worked out.  
11 We could come to an agreement that everybody could  
12 abide by. It could be good for us all.

13 That's my presentation. I am prepared to  
14 answer questions, and with the use of the map, show  
15 what the plan -- what the MNR plan is. This map is  
16 sort of a compilation of what the MNR plan is for  
17 cutting in the Perry Lake vicinity. What you see there  
18 is the north half or mostly the north half of Michaud  
19 Township, Perry Lake being situated in the north part  
20 of it. It also has the work of the firm of M.M. Dillon  
21 and it has the -- it shows what the MNR has marked as  
22 an area where they would not cut. It shows an area  
23 where they have marked it as sensitive area not to be  
24 cut.

25 It shows further -- these are -- these

1 are the green. It shows the yellow which is the MNR --  
2 or, I'm sorry, the Dillon peoples' recommendation that  
3 no cutting take place there either because of the  
4 sensitivity, and in the red it shows what they plan to  
5 cut in the coming phase of the plan, five-year portion  
6 of the plan. Much of it has already been cut and it  
7 overrides some of the areas that were identified by MNR  
8 and by Dillon as sensitive no-cut areas.

9 As a matter of fact the present plan of  
10 the MNR is to proceed with cutting over the next number  
11 of years in a lot of that area that they themselves  
12 identified as sensitive and should not be subjected to  
13 cutting. Now, they want to move right in there and  
14 clearcut her.

15 That's it.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you for your  
17 presentation, Mr. Reeve (sic). Perhaps you could just  
18 clarify a few details about this situation.

19 From 1980 until 1985 there was a timber  
20 management plan in place but the harvesting didn't come  
21 near your area.

22 MR. O'DONNELL: Is that a question?

23 MADAM CHAIR: That is a question.

24 MR. O'DONNELL: Oh, your comment.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

1 MR. O'DONNELL: From 1980 to 1985 they  
2 stayed out of the immediate vicinity--

3 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

4 MR. O'DONNELL: --of Perry Lake, yes.

5 MADAM CHAIR: All right. And then in the  
6 new plan that was to be in effect from 1985 until now,  
7 the harvesting operations came closer to your area?

8 MR. O'DONNELL: That's correct.

9 MADAM CHAIR: And are the harvesting  
10 operations now in what you refer to as the disputed  
11 area, which you have defined to be sensitive areas  
12 identified by MNR and the Dillon study, is selective  
13 cutting taking place there or are those areas being  
14 clearcut?

15 MR. O'DONNELL: They are being clearcut,  
16 all.

17 MR. MARTEL: When in 1985 -- the cutting  
18 started in '86, was your association invited by MNR to  
19 be part of the group that in fact was going to look  
20 into the cutting? In other words, were you part of the  
21 planning process, your association; were they invited  
22 to participate?

23 MR. O'DONNELL: I have no recollection of  
24 any invitation to participate in the plan, no.

25 MR. MARTEL: You didn't attend any open

1 houses nor were you invited to any?

2 MR. O'DONNELL: I don't recall any open  
3 houses during that period of time.

4 MR. MARTEL: Well, maybe MNR will get  
5 around to telling us if they were invited, if the group  
6 was invited to participate?

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, Mr. O'Donnell  
8 has gone through quite a bit of information here. I  
9 was going to ask him some questions, but since you've  
10 asked for an undertaking, I think it might be more  
11 expeditious this evening and perhaps a more complete  
12 answer if we provide you the Ministry's background  
13 information in relation to the entire Perry Lake  
14 situation. We would be very happy to do that.

15 MADAM CHAIR: We will --

16 MR. O'DONNELL: May I say something else  
17 to that?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. O'Donnell.

19 MR. O'DONNELL: I am positive that no  
20 such invitation ever occurred. I looked through my  
21 correspondence in that matter and I have -- I don't see  
22 anything in there. I am positive that nothing of the  
23 kind was done.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Mm-hmm. Ms. Blastorah, why  
25 don't we wait until all the questions have been asked



1 of Mr. O'Donnell before we sort out what the  
2 undertaking will be.

3 We don't necessarily want everything you  
4 have on Perry Lake, so let's see whether there are more  
5 questions with respect to what Mr. O'Donnell has  
6 raised.

7 MS. BLASTORAH: I would be happy to do  
8 that, Mrs. Koven.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Donnell, did you want  
10 to leave the Board with this coloured map, or is that a  
11 copy? Because we could have that reproduced for us and  
12 send the original back to you, if that is your only  
13 copy.

14 MR. O'DONNELL: It is our only copy,  
15 but...

16 MADAM CHAIR: Well, why don't we -- Ms.  
17 Blastorah, could we ask the MNR to reproduce that map  
18 and send the original back to Mr. O'Donnell?

19 MS. BLASTORAH: We will do that, Mrs.  
20 Koven.

21 MRS. KOVEN: Thank you. We will make  
22 that Exhibit No. 1357.

23  
24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1357: Map submitted by Ed O'Donnell,  
25 Perry Lake Cottagers Association.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other  
2 questions for Mr. O'Donnell on the matter he's raised?

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair?

4 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hanna?

5 MS. BLASTORAH: I would like to get just  
6 clarification on this, if I can. Mr. Martel's  
7 questions were the period from 1985 to 1990, I believe.  
8 Is that correct, Mr. Martel?

9 MR. MARTEL: He indicated the cutting  
10 started in '86 and I just wanted to know if they were  
11 part of that planning process.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm interested -- there  
13 should be a new plan then coming into effect in 1990,  
14 is that -- are you aware of that, Mr. O'Donnell?

15 MR. O'DONNELL: I'm aware of the new  
16 plan.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Has your association been  
18 involved in that planning exercise?

19 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: And have your concerns  
21 been raised with the Ministry?

22 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, they have.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Has there been a response  
24 to your concerns?

25 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, there has.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: What is that response?

2 MR. O'DONNELL: Very unsatisfactory. I  
3 believe that they had an answer to just about  
4 everything we brought up. They scoffed at it, and I  
5 can provide you with some of the stuff right here.

6 In response to a presentation that we  
7 made to the MNR where we identified some of the  
8 problems that we saw, they sent us this publication  
9 which goes under the title: Information Regarding  
10 Proposed Timber Management Operations in the Vicinity  
11 of Perry Lake, and on the one side they put Recent  
12 Concern and on the other side they put Fact.

13 Of course, we all know that when the MNR  
14 states a fact it's a fact not to be questioned, and so  
15 that's it. So instead of responding to the document  
16 which we presented to them, the MNR presented us with  
17 this, and this is a dandy.

18 "Recent concern: Will clearcutting be  
19 allowed to the shoreline of Perry Lake?  
20 Fact: Cutting will not be allowed to  
21 take place in the 200 to 600-metre wide  
22 no-cut reserve previously negotiated with  
23 Perry Lake Cottagers Association. In  
24 fact, portions of this area have been  
25 expanded as a result of field checking."

1                   My comments are 'negotiated', we  
2       negotiated? No way, we did not negotiate, they gave us  
3       this. And when they refer to 200 to 600 metres, the  
4       600 is where they measured taking advantage of the  
5       contours of the lake itself, it would be -- they  
6       haven't mentioned that they propose to cut much closer  
7       to Perry Lake in a couple of those areas, one of them  
8       at along Eastern Bay and one near Perry Creek, and also  
9       that they propose to cut right up to the border of  
10      private land on the north boundary of that map that you  
11      see up there.

12                  Some of that land which belongs to me and  
13      to a friend of mine who bought it, his part from me,  
14      they propose to cut up to and right up to an access  
15      road for about 15 to 20 of the cottagers, so that when  
16      they're driving into their cottage and out from it  
17      afterwards that they're going to be driving along a  
18      line of stumps and slash.

19                  "Will cutting be visible from the lake or  
20      from my camp?

21                  Cutting will not be visible from either  
22      your camp or from the lake. Our plan  
23      ensures the preservation of a scenic  
24      horizon."

25                  If you know anything about Perry Lake and



1 the steep hills around it, you know that it's easy for  
2 them to say that, but the cutting will indeed come to  
3 within sight of my camp which is on a high ridge, and  
4 if they cut to where they have shown on that, one of my  
5 horizons will have stumps on it.

6 And remember that I have a lodge, it's  
7 not just a camp, a cabin, and I have people who come  
8 from all over the world to enjoy what we advertise over  
9 in Europe and Asia with beautiful pictures of our  
10 wildness, and when they get there and they sit on my  
11 deck and look at a bunch of stumps.

12 "How large or extensive will the  
13 clearcutting be? Will you be  
14 clearcutting the entire area and leave  
15 only the reserve like I saw in a recent  
16 cartoon in a local newspaper?"

17 There was a cartoon in a local newspaper.

18 "Clearcutting will occur in blocks not  
19 exceeding 80 hectares (200 acres) per  
20 year. These blocks of cut-over area will  
21 be interspersed with blocks that will not  
22 be cut for a period of time and with  
23 other identified areas of concern which  
24 will not be cut at all. The net effect  
25 over time will be a patchwork of various

1 sizes of forest in various stages of  
2 development young, immature, mature and  
3 old forest."

4 They call it forest, I call it  
5 plantations.

6 The soils in the area are very light and  
7 prone to erosion and wind movement.

8 "Won't you be creating large moving sand  
9 dunes?

10 Fact: Proposed operations in the area  
11 will not create desert conditions, moving  
12 sand dunes, et cetera. Cutting blocks  
13 will be limited in size and spacial  
14 distribution. Site preparation will be  
15 done with light equipment and the blocks  
16 will be reforested within a year of  
17 cutting. The removal of the trees will  
18 have a minimal effect on the grasses and  
19 other surface vegetation especially since  
20 the cutting will be done in the winter  
21 after the ground is frozen."

22 How can they possibly make such a  
23 guarantee when the clearcut is to be done by larger and  
24 more destructive machinery than ever before. Their  
25 words are great but their track record doesn't stand

1 up.

2 "What about the wildlife?"

3 I like the way they put their questions

4 too. It's not the way our -- it's not the way our

5 presentation was made to them at all, it's stated

6 things, it wasn't a bunch of little questions like this

7 at all. Anyway...

8 "What about the wildlife? Will cutting

9 ruin my hunting opportunities? Will the

10 animals leave the area? Hunting pressure

11 rather than cutting is usually more of a

12 significant factor in the decline of

13 wildlife in a specific area. Block

14 cutting as proposed produces a variety of

15 forest age-classes, creates considerable

16 forest edge and a good balance of food

17 and cover. Cutting should actually lead

18 to an increase in wildlife over time

19 provided, of course, that pressure is not

20 excessive. This proposal has also been

21 developed with the assistance of a

22 professional wildlife biologist on the

23 timber management planning team. The

24 forestry activities will be regularly

25 monitored to ensure that cutting

1 practices comply with the approved plan."

2 Opening the forest with logging roads is  
3 what leads to hunting pressure. That pressure wouldn't  
4 be there if they didn't open it up in the first place.

5 The big machinery cut -- crushes, slices  
6 mangles, smothers animals in hibernation. Clearcutting  
7 destroys nests, dens, young animals. That's what is  
8 destroying our wildlife, not hunting pressure. There  
9 wouldn't be that pressure if there was some places for  
10 those animals to hide.

11 "What about the water levels in Perry  
12 Lake? Some people say the water levels  
13 are dropping as a result of cutting in  
14 the area. Perry Lake is fed mainly by a  
15 number of springs under the lake bottom.  
16 Lake levels in similar lakes fluctuate  
17 naturally. We do not anticipate - hmmm -  
18 that the cutting -- that the limited  
19 cutting amount -- that the limited amount  
20 of cutting in the vicinity of Perry Lake  
21 will have any effect on water levels."

22 Nobody knows for sure what has caused  
23 Perry Lake water levels to drop, not fluctuate. 'We do  
24 not anticipate' On what basis? We do anticipate, the  
25 water has already dropped. We don't have to anticipate



1       it, it's happened. I know.

2                    "What about large logging trucks on our  
3                    cottage roads? There are no plans to use  
4                    access roads presently used by cottagers  
5                    in the area. The loggers will be  
6                    building and maintaining their own  
7                    roads."

8                    Well, that is some small comfort.

9       Question here: Who pays for the building of those  
10       roads that the loggers are building? I suggest that  
11       the taxpayer picks up a lot of that bill.

12                   The question here:

13                    "Why not pursue something less  
14                    destructive in this area?

15                    Fact: A balance of tourism, mining and  
16                    forestry is needed to make our local  
17                    economy strong durable and sustainable."

18                    Fine, but where's the balance? The MNR  
19       policy of logging in or permitting logging as it's  
20       doing is destroying the tourist industry.

21                    I am an outfitter and there are several  
22       other outfitters here in this building, in this room,  
23       and I will bet you they will say the same thing, the  
24       MNR is not only destroying what we have, they are  
25       destroying the chance that we have to build a bigger

1 and more viable industry, that would go on forever, not  
2 just this one grab, cut and run.

3 "What is the Dillon Report? What  
4 implications does it have on the Perry  
5 Lake area?

6 Fact: The Dillon Report was a report  
7 commissioned by the Perry Lake Cottagers  
8 Association in order to look at  
9 environmental sensitivity of the area.

10 MNR recognizes that soils in the area are  
11 somewhat sensitive and prone to erosion  
12 and wind effects. To protect these sites  
13 MNR is limiting the sites and spacial  
14 distribution of the cut blocks, logging  
15 in winter and using light site  
16 preparation techniques in order that the  
17 sensitive nature of certain sites are  
18 adequately protected. Care will be taken  
19 around obvious dunes or blowsand sites."  
20 How do you get a man driving a great big  
21 machine to take care?

22 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Reeve (sic), would you  
23 like to give that letter to the Board? Would you like  
24 to submit that letter to the Board as part of your  
25 evidence?

1 MR. O'DONNELL: I'm not Mr. Reeve, my  
2 name is Eddie O'Donnell.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. O'Donnell,  
4 I'm getting confused tonight. Would you like to leave  
5 a copy of that letter as part of your submission to the  
6 Board?

7 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, I will. And I have  
8 one more thing.

9 MADAM CHAIR: And what's the date on that  
10 letter?

11 MR. O'DONNELL: March 12th, 1990. Then  
12 we have it put this way:

13 "Why can't you use horse logging or small  
14 farm equipment to log these sites?"

15 It's put like a question asked by a kid.  
16 We had put forth a proposal that in certain areas that  
17 were very sensitive that we could consider using --  
18 working out a method where horses and small machinery  
19 were used, and if it turned out that it was not  
20 possible to carry out this for certain reasons, then  
21 leave the area alone.

22 But instead we are treated like a bunch  
23 of kids, like trying to turn the clock back. They are  
24 making a big mistake. Maybe it's being corrected now  
25 - though, there has been a break in the ice there.

1 But here was their fact:

2 "The forest industry of Canada has to  
3 compete in a global economy. The use of  
4 horses or small equipment is not cost  
5 effective; skidders and large equipment  
6 in the bush have replaced horses for the  
7 same reason cars and large trucks have  
8 replaced them on the highway. It is also  
9 very difficult and expensive to use  
10 labour intensive forms of technology in  
11 any resource field farming, forestry,  
12 mining, et cetera, today."

13 The trouble is that the machinery is too  
14 big now for this type of -- for this type of an area  
15 and it is too destructive. It provides the profits  
16 that the logging companies and the paper companies and  
17 the banks and the machinery companies and the rubber  
18 companies and the oil companies want, but it doesn't  
19 satisfy the need of the people of the north, it doesn't  
20 provide us with jobs, it robs us of jobs and it robs us  
21 of our environment and the ability of our environment  
22 to provide a living for the people who are to follow  
23 and it cheapens our way of life.

24 There are certain places where the  
25 skidder and the big machinery can be used and there are



1 certain places where it cannot be used, and when it  
2 comes to economic viability, I would like it explained  
3 to me so I can understand, how these big companies that  
4 employ this machinery have to have so many tax cuts,  
5 tax benefits, kickbacks, how they have to have -- how  
6 they have to be paid to make their own roads that only  
7 they get to use?

8                   Why is it that they have to be given  
9 favourable low interest or no interest loans,  
10 occasionally grants amounting to millions of dollars if  
11 they are so viable? It's even known that some  
12 companies who have got a lot of government money pumped  
13 into them threaten to close down their plants unless  
14 they are given more favours and gifts.

15                   When you put all of that into the  
16 equation, logging a little area like we're talking  
17 about with horses and small machinery is not so  
18 expensive after all and it should be considered because  
19 of all the other implications that are in that  
20 equation.

21                   Question:

22                   "Will my real estate values drop in the  
23 Perry Lake area as a result of logging  
24 activities?

25                   Fact: Market research done for sale of

1 Crown lands at market value (comparable  
2 sales approach) discloses that real  
3 estate values for cottage properties is  
4 increasing in this area at a rate of  
5 about 10 per cent per year. Experience  
6 from actual examples (i.e., Watabeag,  
7 Wild Goose, and Windigo Lakes) show that  
8 logging in proximity to cottage areas  
9 does not have a negative effect on land  
10 values, the real estate market is  
11 governed by supply and demand. In the  
12 Perry Lake area no further Crown cottage  
13 lots are available. Limited supply from  
14 existing lots would indicate that real  
15 estate values will continue to increase  
16 at a rate consistent with the overall  
17 trend in the near future."

18 Now, I ask you: If you were going to buy  
19 a cottage on a lake, would you pay the same amount for  
20 that cottage if you knew that the trees were all going  
21 to be cut all around it? What kind of nonsense is  
22 this? Fact!

23 Is that an answer to your question?

24 (applause)

25 MS. BLASTORAH: I think it --

1 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me for a minute, Mr.  
2 Hanna. We are going to ask Mr. O'Donnell to give us --  
3 do you have a copy of that letter, or...

4 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes. -

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. We will make  
6 that Exhibit 1358.

7 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1358: Letter dated March 12, 1990  
8 submitted by Ed O'Donnell, Perry  
Lake Cottagers Association.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, Mr. O'Donnell, that  
10 was an answer to my question.

11 Madam Chair, I believe Mr. O'Donnell has  
12 referred to a '79 paper and he's referred to a  
13 presentation that his association made to the Ministry  
14 of Natural Resources.

15 I think it might be useful that in the  
16 Ministry putting the package together, whatever the  
17 package ends up to be in terms of the Perry Lake  
18 Association or the Perry Lake issue, that Mr. O'Donnell  
19 also has an opportunity to look at the package and make  
20 sure it's complete from their point of view.

21 But I think the rest of my questions will  
22 probably wait to see that, or whatever we do will  
23 probably be in that information.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Well, we will certainly,  
25 once we decide what will go into this ever-growing

1 package, a copy will be sent to Mr. O'Donnell and if  
2 he's satisfied it's a full record, then you will get in  
3 touch with the Board directly and tell us what's  
4 missing.

5 Are there any other questions for Mr.  
6 O'Donnell?

7 Mr. Cassidy?

8 MR. CASSIDY: I have one or two.

9 Mr. O'Donnell, you have a commercial  
10 lodge on Perry Lake; is that correct?

11 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

12 MR. CASSIDY: And how long have you had  
13 that operation on that lake?

14 MR. O'DONNELL: More than 28 years and my  
15 father was there before me.

16 MR. CASSIDY: And how many employees  
17 would you presently have,

18 MR. O'DONNELL: Two.

19 MR. CASSIDY: And this is not a remote  
20 fly-in outfitting operation of any sort; is it?

21 MR. O'DONNELL: You can drive to my door,  
22 however, I have a fly in-service and outpost camps as  
23 we will.

24 MR. CASSIDY: And this is your main form  
25 of income; is that correct, from this lodge?



1 MR. O'DONNELL: It is.

2 MR. CASSIDY: And it at the moment is an  
3 active operation; is that correct?

4 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.

5 MR. CASSIDY: And you have bear hunters  
6 who come to your lodge; is that correct?

7 MR. O'DONNELL: For the past three years  
8 I have not hunted any bears.

9 MR. CASSIDY: You personally or your  
10 guests?

11 MR. O'DONNELL: I have not had any bear  
12 hunters at my lodge for the past three years and there  
13 is a reason for that that is related to MNR policy.

14 MR. CASSIDY: I have no further  
15 questions, Madam Chair.

16 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you, Mr.  
17 Cassidy.

18 All right, Ms. Blastorah, why don't we  
19 just quickly go over what will be in the undertaking  
20 that the Board has requested with respect to some  
21 clarification of MNR's position vis-a-vis the Perry  
22 Lake Cottagers Association.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, it's a little  
24 difficult to summarize, Mrs. Koven. Perhaps I could  
25 just indicate that Mr. O'Donnell has obviously raised a

1 great number of issues. I don't want to take the time  
2 of the Board or the members of the public who may wish  
3 to speak tonight to address all of those, so what I'm  
4 suggesting is that we obtain the transcript of his  
5 remarks here tonight and respond to those issues that  
6 he's raised.

7 There is quite a bit of history, as you  
8 are no doubt aware from his comments, it goes back to  
9 1979. I think most of the current concerns that he's  
10 raised here this evening date more or less from the  
11 1985 period.

12 Perhaps we could just give you a very  
13 brief history of what occurred prior to that and then  
14 the history of the plan that Mr. O'Donnell was  
15 referring to. In fact I'm advised that it's a 1979 to  
16 1989 operating plan under the old system and then there  
17 is a new plan running from 1989 to 2009, that is the  
18 recently approved plan.

19 We can give you details of the Perry Lake  
20 Cottagers Association's involvement in both of those  
21 plans since Mr. O'Donnell's concerns obviously pre-date  
22 the current plan. I think most of his concerns relate  
23 more specifically to what is taking place under the  
24 current plan, so we probably will go into some more  
25 detail on that.

1                   He's also raised a number of issues which  
2                   don't specifically relate to the preparation of the  
3                   plan, for instance, the water level in the lake and  
4                   things like that. I would suggest it would be  
5                   appropriate for the Ministry to respond to those  
6                   comments as we will.

7                   Is there anything else the Board would be  
8                   interested in?

9                   MADAM CHAIR: No, and the Board isn't  
10                  interested in your rebutting what Mr. O'Donnell has  
11                  said obviously, I mean you can leave that for your  
12                  reply evidence, but we are interested in receiving the  
13                  record of what has taken place between the Ministry and  
14                  Mr. O'Donnell and the Perry Lake Cottagers Association  
15                  on this matter.

16                  MS. BLASTORAH: May I have one moment,  
17                  please?

18                  MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

19                  MS. BLASTORAH: Under the circumstances  
20                  then perhaps, Mrs. Koven, in fairness to Mr. O'Donnell,  
21                  I should put a couple of questions to him in relation  
22                  to some of those other matters which aren't  
23                  specifically part of the package that we will be  
24                  preparing.

25                  MADAM CHAIR: That is fine.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. O'Donnell, you've  
2 raised a few issues which I don't believe are related  
3 specifically to the timber management plan preparation  
4 and practices.

5 I can just clarify one matter first. The  
6 Perry Lake Cottagers Association has how many formal  
7 members?

8 MR. O'DONNELL: I don't know what the  
9 number is at the present time. It usually comprises  
10 about between 60 and 80 per cent of the total number of  
11 cottagers.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: And am I correct that  
13 this map that you've put up - perhaps I could just  
14 clarify this for you. There is a map shown behind Mr.  
15 Martel there which has been marked as Exhibit 1357,  
16 that map is from the Dillon Report; is that correct?

17 MR. O'DONNELL: It is a composite of  
18 Dillon Report and the latest plans of MNR for logging  
19 in the vicinity of Perry Lake. Some of the areas  
20 marked in red, which are those that are identified for  
21 cutting, have already been cut-over.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: That area comprises your  
23 area of particular concern; is that correct?

24 MR. O'DONNELL: No, it's part of it. We  
25 don't -- we haven't identified the zone that we dispute



1 by straight lines drawn by map makers and so on, but  
2 rather by the lines of the contours of the land and  
3 they are related to the elevation above sea level of  
4 the land.

5 So that we are dealing with sort of a  
6 basin that goes around Perry Lake. It, therefore, runs  
7 up into McCool. You see that Perry Lake itself is very  
8 close to the boundary of McCool Township, and when  
9 Mother Nature put that lake there, she didn't know that  
10 we were going to draw a line there, so she didn't do it  
11 that way.

12 Now, we have taken the natural area  
13 rather than the political area around Perry Lake. So  
14 it runs up into McCool and a little bit into Munro and  
15 it goes down a little bit into the southern part, the  
16 southern half of Michaud Township.

17 What you see there is principally the  
18 northern half of Michaud Township. Much of the area  
19 that we have outlined as our disputed area, let us call  
20 it, the area that definitely affects Perry Lake the  
21 quality of the water and the level of it, much of that  
22 has all been cut-over and it's going on right today.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Am I correct, or perhaps  
24 I could put it this way: It's my information that you  
25 have identified an area to the district which is

1 approximately 39 square miles. Is that the area we're  
2 talking about?

3 MR. O'DONNELL: The MNR has consistently  
4 used big numbers there and tried to portray it as an  
5 area which we are saying no cutting should take place  
6 and the size has increased from 30 to 37 and now 39  
7 square miles.

8 I don't think that's anywhere near the  
9 actual size. It probably is down around 25 and it is  
10 not -- 25 or even 39, for that matter, square miles of  
11 actual standing timber.

12 That comprises a lot of private land, a  
13 lot of lake water surface, highways, roads, a lot of  
14 swamp, outcrop, gullies, stands of birch and poplar and  
15 tag alder. So the actual amount that we're talking  
16 about is a way less than those numbers that are being  
17 given to you.

18 It would probably be down somewhere  
19 around 15 square miles of timberland, much smaller in  
20 any case than the numbers being thrown at us by the  
21 MNR, and I'm saying this to show how they deliberately  
22 try to make it look like we're being very unreasonable  
23 and unfair.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Well, Mr. O'Donnell, I  
25 certainly don't want to be unfair and that is why I'm

1       trying to clarify exactly the area we are talking  
2       about.

3                   Now, I do have a map here and it's my  
4       understanding that the lines shown on this map, which I  
5       am advised depicts the area you've identified to the  
6       local district, is the area you are particularly  
7       concerned about, that that line was based on  
8       information provided by the Perry Lake Cottagers  
9       Association.

10                   Perhaps in fairness it would be best,  
11       before we prepare the undertaking, if I just confirm  
12       with you that that line does in fact encompass the area  
13       that we're talking about.

14                   If I could do that, Mrs. Koven?

15                   MADAM CHAIR: Yes, go ahead.

16                   MR. O'DONNELL: That's it. That is the  
17       area.

18                   MS. BLASTORAH: And perhaps we should  
19       mark this map as an exhibit, Mrs. Koven, under the  
20       circumstances.

21                   MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 1359.

22                   Would you please describe the map for the  
23       record.

24                   MS. BLASTORAH: I'm just going to get a  
25       description of it, Mrs. Koven.

1 ---Discussion off the record

2 MS. BLASTORAH: Unfortunately, there is  
3 no particular title on the map. I'm just trying to  
4 come up with something that will be suitable for the  
5 record.

6 MR. O'DONNELL: I can provide you with  
7 the map that you can photocopy, if you like.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: If the Board would like  
9 that. Perhaps we could just title this map, Area of  
10 Concern for the Perry Lake Cottagers Association.

11 MADAM CHAIR: All right, fine.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: It's a Ministry of  
13 Natural Resources prepared map, it's a contour map.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1359: MNR contour map showing Perry  
15 Lake Cottagers Association area  
of concern.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Now, another issue that  
17 you raise, Mr. O'Donnell, was the water level in the  
18 lake and you indicated that that has dropped recently.

19 Could you advise me how much, in your  
20 opinion, that lake level has dropped?

21 MR. O'DONNELL: Let me put it to you this  
22 way. I used to be able to use that long bay that you  
23 see there for taking off into a south wind or a west  
24 wind.

25 There is a bar halfway down that bay, a



1 very shallow bar. I always was able to taxi over that  
2 bar, even with a heavily loaded beaver, and if I had to  
3 make it -- and I needed that whole lake to get out of  
4 there because it's got high hills around it. I never  
5 ran aground on that bar before, and a heavily loaded  
6 beaver draws a fair amount of water.

7 This spring when the water level should  
8 have been higher after a melt, taxiing with Cessna-185,  
9 not heavily loaded, I went aground on that bar crossing  
10 at the same place that I normally had crossed for many  
11 years.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. O'Donnell.

13 Are you almost finished, Ms. Blastorah?

14 MS. BLASTORAH: I do have a couple of  
15 more questions, Mrs. Koven. I think Mr. O'Donnell has  
16 raised quite a few fairly significant allegations.

17 MR. O'DONNELL: I would like to add one  
18 more thing to that. That shortened my takeoff run  
19 considerably, it's a matter of life and death.

20 MADAM CHAIR: There's a gentleman who's  
21 standing in the back and perhaps I will let him  
22 interrupt at this point.

23 Yes, sir?

24 MR. REEVE: I just wanted to confirm Mr.  
25 O'Donnell's statement on the large clearcutting

1 affecting water levels.

2 The same is the case on Gibson Lake  
3 esker. It's been brought up to the Ministry and their  
4 answer to that is that it's also happening in Kettle  
5 Lakes Park, it's a natural phenomenon. It is a natural  
6 phenomenon that we do get a change in water levels, but  
7 the amount that it's changing has increased  
8 significantly since the timber was taken away from such  
9 large areas.

10 We used to have about a 3-foot  
11 fluctuation from year to year, now it's about four and  
12 five foot, so in my opinion also the large clearcutting  
13 is a very significant factor in the fluctuation of  
14 these lakes.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Could you identify  
16 yourself, sir?

17 MR. REEVE: Larry Reeve, Timmins Fur  
18 Council.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Thank you very much,  
20 Mr. Reeve.

21 Ms. Blastorah, I think we are going have  
22 to take, and Mr. O'Donnell, we are going to have a  
23 break for our court reporter. We usually don't go  
24 longer than an hour and half without a 10-minute break,  
25 so if we could do that and then reconvene in 10

1 minutes.

2 MS. BLASTORAH: That might assist me in  
3 abbreviating my questions too, Mrs. Koven.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

5 ---Recess taken at 9:15 p.m.

6 ---On resuming at 9:30 p.m.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah, before we  
8 continue where we left off, I had a note that Reverend  
9 Brownhill was not able to wait until his turn came to  
10 make his submission and we will be inviting Reverend  
11 Brownhill to send a letter to the Board with the  
12 submission he wished to make that will be circulated to  
13 all the parties.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. And, Mrs.  
15 Koven, I appreciate the opportunity to review my notes.  
16 I had hoped that it would shorten things, in fact on  
17 reviewing my notes I don't think there is anything left  
18 outstanding that can't be dealt with through the  
19 undertaking, and if we find that there is any  
20 outstanding item, we will be taking your advice and  
21 dealing with it in reply, rather than taking any more  
22 time this evening.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms.  
24 Blastorah.

25 And if there aren't any more questions

1 for Mr. O'Donnell, the Board thanks you very much for  
2 your submission.

3 MR. O'DONNELL: Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Gordon Hotchkis in  
5 the audience?

6 Mr. Hotchkis was scheduled to make a  
7 submission this afternoon, we didn't get to him, and if  
8 he's here this evening now is his opportunity.

9 Mr. Hotchkis?

10 (no response)

11 All right. The last person scheduled to  
12 make a presentation this evening is Mr. Gaetan Malette.

13 Could Mr. Malette come forward, please.

14 Bonsoir, Mr. Malette.

15 GAÉTAN MALETTE, Sworn

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

17 M. MALETTE: Bonsoir, Mme. Koven, M.  
18 Martel.

19 My name is Gaétan Malette, I represent  
20 the Woodlands Division of Malette Inc. My presentation  
21 to the Board will be bilingual with the following  
22 section in French.

23 Membres du conseil, la compagnie a eut ce  
24 début dans les années 1950. Une petite entreprise  
25 familiale qui avait environs quinze employés, donc six



1 freres, fabriqueure du bois d'oeuvre a contrat pour  
2 McChesney Lumber.

3 Les freres Malette ont quitté leurs terre  
4 familiale; ils étaient des fils de cultivateurs qui  
5 voulaient tenter leurs chances en Ontario.

6 Nous nous retrouvons 40 ans plus tard,  
7 tousjours en Ontario et intéresser de continuer notre  
8 aventure dans cette belle province.

9 L'entreprise à sa debute avait une  
10 quinzaine d'employés pour raconter tous prés de 2,000  
11 aujourd'hui.

12 Cet Agrandissement de la compagnie fut  
13 atteint avec un très grand respect des valeurs humaines  
14 et un respect de l'environnement.

15 Malette Inc. sought its beginnings with a  
16 small sawmill located approximately 60 kilometres west  
17 of Timmins. In 1952 there were 15 positions in the  
18 company which were mostly held by the family members.  
19 In 1990 the company has approximately 2,000 positions  
20 located at seven divisions in six northern communities  
21 of Ontario and Quebec.

22 When Mr. Seguin this afternoon talked of  
23 the waferboard division earlier today, I would like to  
24 point out that we are in agreement with Mr. Martel that  
25 matters within the plant were not related with these

1       hearings and that they are properly dealt with  
2       respective acts.

3               I would like to point out a few points  
4       from Mr. Seguin's remarks. The company has an approved  
5       waste disposal site from the government for its wood  
6       waste, also for the ash produced from the conis  
7       furnaces. We have approved PCB sites from government.  
8       Also, under no circumstances has there ever been any  
9       indication from the bark and sawdust leaching in the  
10      river.

11              M. Seguin mentioned that the wood waste  
12      disposal site had a pile of 30 feet high, that is  
13      correct, the reason being we had a major fire at our  
14      plant in February of 1990. That fire shut down our  
15      particle board line. In the process of waferboard  
16      panel, you produce fines that become waste and we use  
17      them in the particle board line; therefore, we decided  
18      to continue to operate the waferboard line which these  
19      fines that we couldn't use in the particle board we  
20      stored them in a pile.

21              We could have bulldozed and capped the  
22      site since we have the permits, this would have looked  
23      better, however, our decision was to pile the waste and  
24      use it in the co-generation station that was in  
25      construction at Smooth Rock Falls. Approximately two

1 weeks ago we started to haul the waste to Smooth Rock  
2 Falls. This so-called mountain rather than being  
3 buried now produces electricity. The government is  
4 also aware of the situation.

5               Very briefly I would like to show with  
6 two small examples that the system does work in  
7 - forestry. The Ministry of Natural Resources has  
8 brought the new generation of loggers to care for,  
9 understand and communicate with all users of the  
10 forest. One example is that the Ministry organized a  
11 tour with company and local from the trappers  
12 executive. At that time members -- some of the members  
13 on the trip were Bill Russell, Jim Gibb, Albert  
14 Fournier.

15               On this visit the trappers showed us an  
16 old logging road where the bridge was too small and  
17 this being a spawning area for pickerel, both parties  
18 got together where the company rebuilt a new bridge  
19 according to certain specifications, supplied rocks,  
20 the trappers then cleaned the spawning area and put new  
21 rocks and improved it.

22               And this spring I happened to be in that  
23 area with my two daughters and that stream was just  
24 full of pickerel spawning in it, it was quite an  
25 experience to see their reaction.

1                   Another example. At one of the open  
2           houses for the Timber Management Plan on the  
3           Romeo/Malette Forest, 1990, the plan for 1987-1992, one  
4           cottager noticed the cut was adjoining the cottage  
5           lots. The company was to create access away from their  
6           cottages and explained how our operations would be  
7           carried out. This cottager suggested that instead of  
8           building a new road away from their cottages that we  
9           use their road and help to upgrade it. In this case  
10          both parties came to an agreement.

11                   Members of the Board, there are many more  
12          good examples of multiple use within the Romeo/Malette  
13          Forest. What happens too often is that local people  
14          solve their issues, everyone is happy and life goes  
15          on. The issue stays locally, the media, the lobbyist,  
16          the voting population do not hear about it. These  
17          issues do not go up to bump-up, they were resolved.

18                   I would like to leave you with one  
19          thought. Companies every year give annual reports to  
20          the Ministry on their silviculture success. Maybe  
21          these other local success of multiple use should have a  
22          part in that report.

23                   Thank you for your concern.

24                   Merci.

25                   Thank you, Mr. Malette. Are there any



1 questions for Mr. Malette?

2 (no response)

3 All right. Thank you very much.

4 MR. MALETTE: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Is there anyone else in the  
6 audience who would like to say something to the Board?

7 (no response)

8 Yes, sir?

9 MR. LAJUNESSE: I would like to say  
10 something, please.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Of course, come forward.

12 G.P. LAJUNESSE, Sworn

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. And could you  
14 spell your name for us when you sit down, please, and  
15 for the court reporter.

16 Thank you.

17 MR. LAJUNESSE: Good evening. I'm G. P.  
18 Lajunesse from Cochrane. I own a little logging  
19 company. I will tell you the story of mostly of my  
20 life to start off with.

21 In the early 1900 my great grandfather  
22 moved to Cochrane and had to walk about 20 miles on the  
23 rails to get to Cochrane, it wasn't built then, and he  
24 lived in a log house and cut dry wood for fuel to sell  
25 and sawlogs to build a barn and grew their families.

1                   For generations we had to cut wood to  
2                   live and the wives during the winter had to care for  
3                   the stock while the men were in the bush making money  
4                   so they can spend the summer on the farm.

5                   Cutting in the summer time in Cochrane is  
6                   hard because of low ground, so I had to go in private  
7                   lots which last year I cut on Mr. Goulding's farm where  
8                   my Dad played baseball and right now I'm cutting on  
9                   another acre where my uncle ditched with horses to  
10                  drain the land. Now, it's mature.

11                  I don't know nothing than logging which  
12                  is honest life and hope that some day my son, my  
13                  grandson logs. Also that the only reason I'm living  
14                  for.

15                  I do not believe -- I believe in full  
16                  utilization of all species and that's where I got my  
17                  rotation, selling to Grant, Normick and Abitibi-Price.  
18                  I believe that there is place for operators, tourism  
19                  and wildlife lovers in the north with the right  
20                  administration which we do have with the MNR. We can  
21                  work together and create -- and fix the problem that we  
22                  are having here tonight.

23                  I want to make one thing clear, while  
24                  everybody is arguing about cottages, trapping, whatever  
25                  I heard here tonight, nobody came to account that we

1 depend on this for livelihood in Cochrane mostly  
2 because this is the major employment and that we do not  
3 have any grants, us small operators, to build roads, we  
4 depend on ourselves.

5 And this is what we are hoping to make  
6 clear tonight, that I do understand the problems that  
7 the trappers are having, everybody is having, I heard  
8 it tonight. I don't see how we can make everything  
9 work without having anybody having the trouble that I  
10 heard here tonight. This is nonsense.

11 Thank you.

12 (applause)

13 MADAME LA PRÉSIDENTE: Merci beaucoup,  
14 M. Lajunesse, pour votre présentation.

15 Are there any questions for Mr.  
16 Lajunesse?

17 (no response)

18 Thank you very much. Does anybody else  
19 wish to address the Board this evening?

20 (no response)

21 Ms. Blastorah?

22 MS. BLASTORAH: One housekeeping matter  
23 only. I neglected to file the Affidavit of Service of  
24 John Dadds in relation to this hearing.

25 This is an Affidavit of Service of John

1 Dadds dated September 11th, 1990 in relation to the  
2 newspaper and radio notices of the Timmins Community  
3 Hearing for the Class Environmental Assessment of  
4 Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

5 MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 1360.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1360: Affidavit of Service of John  
7 Dadds dated September 11th, 1990  
8 re: newspaper and radio notices  
9 of Timmins Community Hearing for  
the Class EA of Timber Management  
on Crown Lands in Ontario.

10 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Well, Mr. Martel and I  
12 thank you all very much for coming this evening and we  
13 thank everyone who has been present at these meetings  
14 over the last two days.

15 We thank all the people of Timmins and  
16 surrounding area for your hospitality and we will close  
17 this session of the Timber Management Hearing.

18 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair?

19 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy?

20 MR. CASSIDY: I don't want to have the  
21 last word, I just want to raise a couple of things with  
22 your that have occurred in the course of the day. Two  
23 things: First of all, you heard evidence from the last  
24 speaker about road funding, you also heard evidence  
25 about road funding from a couple of other speakers



1       today.

2                       I have done this at previous satellite  
3       hearings and I know the Board is aware of it, but for  
4       the benefit of those present who have not been in the  
5       hearings in Thunder Bay and have not been in the other  
6       satellite hearings, I wish to draw the attention of  
7       those people to the transcript Volume No. 192 which  
8       they may wish to review which contains a substantial  
9       amount of evidence on levels of road funding and, in  
10      particular, evidence indicating that road funding has  
11      significantly declined from previous levels and the  
12      future for road funding as it is is going to continue  
13      its decline.

14                     So contrary to submissions that were made  
15      tonight, there was evidence that road funding is  
16      significantly declining in the Ministry of Natural  
17      Resources.

18                     That volume of the transcript again is  
19      192 and they might also refer to Volume 193 for further  
20      evidence on that.

21                     Secondly, there was evidence from Mr.  
22      Seguin or a statement from Mr. Seguin in Exhibit 1351  
23      where he referred to page 32094 of the transcript with  
24      a comment by my colleague Mr. Cosman. I would like to  
25      draw the Board's attention to the fact that that

1 comment has been taken out of context and the full  
2 context of Mr. Cosman's statements can be found in  
3 pages 32093 through to pages 32107 of Volume 181 of the  
4 transcript dated February 6th, 1990 where Mr. Cosman  
5 took the position that this issue that is raised by Mr.  
6 Seguin is not properly before this Board which, Mr.  
7 Martel, you indicated tonight, as did Mr. Malette, and  
8 I would not want Mr. Cosman to be on record as  
9 indicating otherwise, because in fact in those pages of  
10 the transcript he took the very position as has been  
11 indicated tonight, that those are not issues before  
12 this Board.

13 Those are all my comments I wish to have.  
14 And I did not want to have the last word, so I am  
15 thankful, Madam Chair, for the opportunity.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

17 And thank you again. Good night.

18  
19 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 9:50 p.m. to  
20 be reconvened in Hearst, Ontario, on Tuesday,  
September 18th, 1990, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

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